The Racine Journal.

VOLUME XLIII. RACINE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1895.—EIGHT PAGES. NO. 19.

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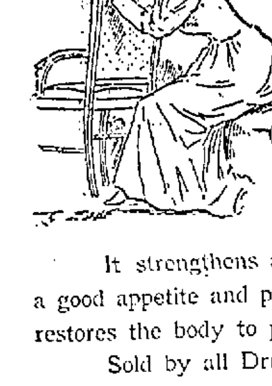

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Owen, John W., 532 Monument Square.
Hand & Flett, 510 Monument Square.
Palmer & Gittings, over Manfg. Nat'l. bank.
Lee, W. E., Manfg. Nat'l. bank block.
Ritchie & Heck, over Com'l. & Savings bank.
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Kearney, Thomas M., 521 Monument Square, over First National bank.
Judd, A. Cary, 329 Main street.

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Flegel, A. L., 220 Fifth street.
Chandler, J. G., room 4, Baker block.
Davis, D. R., 205 Sixth street.

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Schulz, O. B., 232 Main street.

Bicycles and Gasoline Stoves Repaired.
Hall, Spencer, 409 Main street.

Boots, Shoes and Rubber Goods.
Hanson, C. P., 407 Sixth street.

Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.
Union National Bank, 500 Monument Square.

Carpenter, Contractor and Builder.
Hocking, Josiah, shop 330 Wisconsin street, residence 106 Tenth street.

Cigars, Tobacco, Confectionery and Toys.
Hass, Geo. A., 507 Sixth street.

Crockery, Glassware, and Lamps.
Hinrichs, B., 523 Monument Square.

Dentists.
Clifford, F. L., 531 Monument Square, over U. S. express office.
F. B. Washburn & Son, 502 Monument Square.
Armitage, J. E., 209 Sixth street.

Druggists.
Kirkby, W. R., 407 Sixth street.
Robinson Drug Co., 205 Sixth street, 1315 Washington avenue, 936 State street.

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Etc.
W. J. Flood & Co., Agts., 330 Main street.

Engravers.
Lange, O. E., 508 State street.

Fire Insurance.
Glens Falls Insurance Co., L. C. Klein, Agt., 512 Wisconsin street.

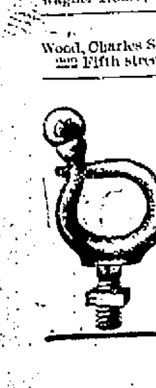
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.
Thronson-Hansen Furniture Co., 311-313 Main St.

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Connor, P. M., 501 Wisconsin street.

Hotels and Restaurants.
Wagner House, 416 Main street.

Horse Shoeing.
Wood, Charles S., trotting and road horses a specialty 222 Fifth street.

Harness.



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Patent check hooks and terrets, if desired.
See what we can do for you.

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Billings, V. F., 417 Main street.
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Fellows & Co., G. D., 611 Wisconsin street.
Thiesen, C. J., 920 State street.
Nelson, H. P., 800 State street.
Dietrich, Chas. M., Postoffice block.
John S. Larson, 1611 Hamilton avenue.

Jewelers, Watch Repairers and Engravers.
Underwood, C. R., 418 Main street.
Spence, J. W., corner College avenue and Sixth street.

Laundries.
Hagman's Steam Laundry, 413 Main street.
Parisian Steam Laundry, Buse & Williams, Props., 411 Main street.

Life Insurance.
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., M. C. Gray Dist. Agt., 125 West Sixth street.

Livery Stables.
McAvoy, A., 215 Fourth street, telephone 61.
Allen, A. H., 1206 N. Wisconsin street.

Loans and Investments.
Burbeck Edward, 1531 College avenue.

Machine Repairs and Bicycle Work.
Fish, Ed W., 415 Main street, 2nd floor.

Machinists and General Repairing.
Gunther Co., The, 600 Sixth street.

Meat Markets.
Rowley Bros., 336 Main St. and Columbia Corners.
Gorton & McCoy, 400 Main street.
Bolton & Jones, 211 Sixth street.
Cudahy Bros., State street and Columbian Corners.

Merchant Tailors.
Olson, F., 511 Monument Square.
Field, A., 503 Monument Square.
Hetzel, D., 313 Sixth street.
Ritter, H., 322 Main street.
Sieger, E., 523 Sixth street.

Office Supplies and Rubber Stamps.
Racine Specialty Co., 215 Sixth street.

Plumbing.
Morris & Co., Harry, 302 Sixth street.
McTavish, Duncan, 522 Wisconsin street.

Photographers.
Easson & Co., 502 Monument Square.
Billings, R. T., 501 Monument Square.

Pianos and Organs.
Proehl, H., 420 Main street.

Plumbing and Steam Fitting.
Smallen & Schoenlaben, 412 Wisconsin street.

Real Estate.
Boyd, R. M., 1611 College avenue.

Restaurants.
Goetz, Mrs. A., cafe, 503 Monument Square.

Safety Deposit Vaults.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Singer Sewing Machines.
Husting, Max R., city and county Mgr., 327 Main St.

Savings Banks.
Commercial & Savings Bank, 207 Sixth street.

Teas, Coffees, Spices, and Extracts.
Grand Union Tea Co., 408 Main street.

Wall Paper, Paints, and Oils.
Tate, W. R., 435 Main street.
Langlois & Co., 419 Main street.

Wholesale Wines and Liquors.
Hyman Bros., 242 Main street.

TELEGRAPHIC!

THE IOWA TWISTER.

Left Death and Destruction of Property in its Wake.

The Loss of Life Can Only be Estimated by Meager Returns.

A Cyclone in Some Places, Tornado in Others and a Violent Hail and Rain Storm Elsewhere— The Killed and Wounded.

Sioux City, Ia., May 4.—The wind storm which passed over northwestern Iowa and southeastern South Dakota yesterday afternoon left death and destruction in its path. The property loss is enormous and the loss of life can not be estimated as yet. The storm widespread as it was appears to have been a cyclone in some places, and in other places it was more of the nature of a tornado. Even in some places where the damage was considerable it was merely a gale accompanied by a severe hail and rain storm. The severest cyclone had a course of twelve to fifteen miles. The same storm or another did great damage at Sibley. In South Dakota, even where there was severe destruction it appeared as no real cyclone. The Iona county cyclone originated near Treton and traveled northeast to a point on the Sioux City & Northern road, a mile and a half north of Sioux Center. Then it took a course like an elongated letter "s" crossing the track twice and then going straight up the line and struck a point where it seemed to dissipate. It is thought possible that it was the same storm which afterward struck Sibley.

From Sioux Center and other places in Sioux county it is estimated that there are no less than twenty killed and two or three times as many injured. Definite information is difficult to get. The following is a list of the killed and wounded at Treton: Killed—George and Anna Marsden, school teachers, and Mrs. Kostra.

Wounded—Minta Coombs bruised; Jennie Coombs, badly bruised; Luella Coombs, seriously injured; Nellie Coombs, probably fatally; M. Perry of Hawarden, arm broken; two children of R. J. Smith, arms dislocated; Mrs. L. Warrie and baby, recovery doubtful; two sons of T. Bobore, John Hagle, internally; Herman Hagle, leg broken; Matilda Hagle, hurt internally; Henry Hagle, bruised; three children of Mrs. Kostra, recovery doubtful; four daughters of L. Devoort, bones broken. The fatalities will probably reach thirty or more.

Those killed at Sioux Center are Mrs. Postman and a child of Mr. Vorehoff.

Those badly injured are: J. Jenson and twenty-five others. Those killed at other points are: Mrs. John Waterman, Sibley; Mrs. Herman Bikandorf, near Sibley; Rudolph Schwartfeger, near Supertand; Peter Stillmore, near Laurene. Those injured are: John Watterman and son, John Freyer, M. Blackmore, Rosebury brothers, all of Sibley. At Sioux Falls, a hundred small houses demolished and several are seriously injured.

It Visited Huron.

Huron, S. D., May 4.—The cyclone starting at Cain creek, nine miles south of here yesterday afternoon, wrecked a number of barns and granaries.

Des Moines, Ia., May 4.—Everett Arnold, aged 18, was killed by lightning at Creston. The storm there was the severest for years and was accompanied by rain, hail and wind. Many buildings were demolished.

Two School Teachers Killed.

George and Anna Marsden, school teachers, were killed near Treton. They have relatives at Boscobel, Wis.

The Northwestern's Report.

Chicago, May 4.—The official report of the Chicago & Northwestern road on the Iowa cyclone is as follows: The cyclone started four miles north of Treton yesterday afternoon and traveled fourteen miles in an easterly direction. Five schoolhouses were destroyed; twenty lives lost and fifty injured. The particulars are meagre.

TIRED, NERVOUS WOMEN

The product of our high-strung civilization, find in

NUTRIOLA

a power that actually banishes that Eternal Tired Feeling. Something so much superior to "nerve tonics," "sarsaparillas," "compounds," and other harmful medicines, that words cannot express their gratitude. We receive letters every day blurred with tears of joy: "Saved at last!" "I feel like a new woman!" "It has actually made me new all over!" etc., are some of the happy expressions.

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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.

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Yorkville, - - Wis.

PISO'S CURE FOR

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

25 CTS

CONSUMPTION

CLOUD BURST IN KANSAS.

The Body of a Woman Found Lodged in a Tree.

Herrington, Kans., May 6.—Herrington was visited by a cloudburst last night and towns in the surrounding country are flooded. The dead body of Mrs. McNamus was found lodged in a tree south of the town this morning.

FLOODED WITH WATER.

Much Damage Done by the Frequent Showers in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, May 6.—A series of heavy thunder showers last night wrought destruction to a portion of the Washington avenue tunnel and the great central sewer in the western part of the city is full of water. If another downpour comes today the damage will be immense.

JAPS YIELD A POINT.

Agree in Part to Russia's Request to Abandon the Title to Manchuria.

Washington, May 4.—Information has been received that in response to the Russian protest Japan has abated her claim to Chinese territory in Manchuria and now offers to demand only the absolute cession of Port Arthur peninsula north and including Talicnan. In return for this relinquishment Japan will demand an increased war indemnity. It is feared this concession will not meet the demand of Russia, which will insist on the entire abandonment of Liao Tung peninsula, as it will be held by the occupation of Port Arthur, Japan will dominate Manchuria as effectively as if she held nominal title to the peninsula.

DEPOSITORS ARE SECURE.

Minneapolis, May 6.—The assignment of the lumber banking firm of N. P. Clarke & Co., of St. Cloud and Minneapolis, has caused much surprise. It is claimed the depositors will lose nothing as the management has been contemplating an assignment and have been engaged for some time in executing deeds of mortgages to secure depositors and private creditors. Mr. Clarke denies the failure was due to "flyers" in wheat and corn.

POLICE BOARD SWORN IN.

New York, May 6.—Theo. Roosevelt, Col. Fred D. Grant and A. D. Parker were sworn in today as police commissioners to succeed Messrs. Martin, Kerwin and Murray. Roosevelt was chosen president of the board.

JUDGMENT IS REVERSED.

Washington, May 6.—The supreme court has reversed the judgment of the circuit court of Virginia releasing David B. Sayre on a writ of habeas corpus. The case involves the constitutionality of the court martial law.

HELD FOR MURDER.

Battle Creek, Mich., May 6.—A. C. Arnold, a millionaire, who was arrested for choking his son to death last December, was held for trial today on charge of murder.

AN ELECTION QUARREL.

Cripple Creek, Colo., May 6.—Samuel Taylor and Robert Wyett were shot and killed at Trootte school house near here today by M. Redcliffe, the result of a quarrel over the election being held today.

DELANEY FOUND GUILTY.

Pittsburg, May 6.—Charles Henry Delany, arrested a few months ago with the blind pool expose, was found guilty today of conspiracy to defraud. W. E. Delany, another brother, is indicted but has not yet been arrested.

BENEDICT IN THE TOILS.

Pierre, S. D., May 6.—Sheriff Price went east this morning to meet Pinkerton detectives from Chicago with H. M. Benedict, a brother-in-law of W. W. Talyor, who is supposed to be implicated with him.

KILLED AT A DANCE.

Bryant, Ia., May 6.—In a quarrel at a dance last night Fred Johennesen struck Hans Rogers over the head with a piece of a board, killing him.

COUNTY COURT.

A term of the Racine county court, Judge E. B. Belden, presiding, will be held tomorrow, for the presentation of claims against the following estates: Owen P. Pritchard, Alice Connors, Carl Rohrberg, Lars Olson, Mathias Bolines, Alfred Smith, Sophia J. Thelen, Adam Eiller, Elizabeth Freeman, W. J. Adams, Mary A. Allen and John McBeth.

Racine Specialty Co. Incorporated.

Articles of Incorporation of the Racine Specialty Co., were filed with the Register of deeds this morning. The incorporators are R. B. Sigafoos, C. D. Varel and Francis C. Sigafoos. The capital stock is $5,000.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Florence Nightingale will be 75 years old on May 15.

Comptroller Eckels is reported to have declined the Presidency of three New York banks.

A machine for sewing on buttons, just invented, is likely to prove a boon to bachelors.

Septimus Winner says that his song "Listen to the Mocking Bird" is forty years old.

William Watson has just completed the longest lyrical poem he has yet composed. It is entitled "A Hymn to the Sun," and was written in rhymed elegiacs.

Hoke Smith's saddle-horse is one of the sights of Washington. It is a big and not very well groomed animal. The secretary himself is not an ideal figure of a horseman.

Emperor William has promised a gift of £2,000 and a site for the proposed monument to Helmholtz in Berlin, for which contributions are now being solicited in all countries.

Mount Cook, the highest peak in New Zealand, 12,362 feet high, has just been climbed for the first time by Mr. Fitzgerald, of the Aline club, and the Swiss guide Zurbriggen.

The efflorescence of the staid Atlantic Monthly, in a gaudy poster of the contemporary Japanesque style has caused more talk in Boston than any literary event since the death of Holmes.

JACKSON IN HIS SEAT.

The Supreme Court Represented by a Full Bench To-day.

The Court Convenes For a Re-hearing of the Income Tax Cases.

The Arguments Will be Limited to Two Counsels on Each Side and Five Hours Each— All Questions Will be Considered.

Washington, May 6.—A full bench was on hand in the supreme court today for the first time since Justice Jackson left for the south last fall, the occasion being an order of the court for a rehearing of the income tax cases. After the preliminaries were disposed of the court recognized W. D. Guthrie, an attorney representing one of the appellants who began an argument for a reconsideration of the cases. The chief justice announced that the court had decided to permit counsel to go into all the questions involved. The court found it necessary to limit the argument to two counsels on each side and it agreed between the counsel that five hours for each side would be sufficient time to present the cases, which was granted.

HANDY WITH THE RAZOR.

A New York Man Kills His Wife and Ends His Own Life.

New York, May 6.—James Herbort, a clerk, cut his wife's throat with a razor this morning and then suicided by cutting his own throat and jumping into the river. The husband accused his wife with infidelity with her sister's husband. The couple leave two young children.

BOURBON WILKES IS DEAD.

The Great Trotting Sire Dies From an Abscess of the Lungs.

Paris, Ky., May 6.—Bourbon Wilkes, the great trotting sire, owned by James Miller, died from an abscess of the lungs. He is by George Wilkes and sired a list of forty-seven in the 2:30 list and eighteen in the 2:20 class.

TRAGEDY OVER A DRINK.

Sleepy Eye, Minn., May 6.—Alfred Kucchio, a young tinner, shot and killed Fritz Koehne, a barkeeper, the result of a quarrel over a drink.

WILL BE ALL SPECIALS.

No Police Officials Will be Appointed This Evening—The School Board.

Tonight a regular meeting of the city council will be held and is is expected that much important business will be transacted. Mayor Janes will make no police appointments and the entire police force for the ensuing year will be made up of specials. The mayor will make the following appointments of school commissioners:

First Ward—O. B. Schulze.
Second Ward—Thomas D. Howell.
Third Ward—Leo A. Poil.
Fourth Ward—James Murphy.
Fifth Ward—H. P. Swenson.
Sixth Ward—W. A. Browne.
Seventh Ward—John Mertle.

CENSUS OF WISCONSIN.

The Work Under Secretary Casson's Supervision Will Begin June 1.

The work of taking the census of Wisconsin and collecting vital, agricultural, manufacturing and other statistics will be begun about June 1. The work is under the supervision of the secretary of state, but is done directly by the town, village and city clerks, who report to the county clerk, he to the secretary of state, in whose office the returns are compiled into one report. State Secretary Casson is preparing a supply of schedules, forms, letters of instruction to enumerators and other blanks, which will be sent to the several county clerks for distribution about May 15.

MARINE.

The schooner J. B. Newland arrived in port with a cargo of lumber for the West Shore Lumber company.

This morning the scow Contest arrived with a cargo of lumber.

The steambarge Ida E. arrived with timber and lumber for John F. Clancy to be used for new coal sheds.

The tug Taylor of Chicago, arrived Saturday night and towed the schooner City of Grand Rapids, loaded with cedar posts, to Chicago.

The steamer E. A. Shores, Jr., which ran upon Racine reef in March and ruined a cargo of wheat, is expected to come out of dry dock at Manitowoc this evening fully repaired. She has four cargoes of lumber to deliver at Milwaukee from Menominee.

Today the new Hurson Transportation company open for business and the Nyack, one of their steamers, will make the first trip from Milwaukee to Chicago this evening.

At the present outlook there is no probability of the steamers of the new company stopping at this port.

Not Small Pox.

Report gained circulation Saturday afternoon that another case of small pox had broken out in the town of Mt. Pleasant. Dr. Bjorkman was summoned and ascertained that the person sick was a woman named Christianson and that she was suffering with erysipelas. She was in poor circumstances and two children had been taking care of her.

Considering the great output of watches in the United States, to say nothing of the large number imported, it might seem that by this time about everybody in the country ought to be supplied with a watch. A wholesale dealer accounts for the continued absorption of watches by pointing out the continued growth of the population, and to the fact that a larger proportion of the population than ever before now carry watches.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A MINNEAPOLIS TRAGEDY.

The Body of H. A. Thomas Found in the Gutter This Morning.

Minneapolis, May 6.—This morning the dead body of H. W. Thomas, superintendent of the Soo road, was found in a gutter with a bullet hole in his head. Last night he called on Mrs. F. L. Williams, a divorcee at the home of her father. Soon after he left, a shot was heard. Mrs. Williams is a young woman who ran away to Hudson to marry Williams. He turned out to be a worthless character and she obtained a divorce. Williams was arrested this morning and confessed to the murder.

Williams at first denied all knowledge of the crime but finally weakened and told the whole story. His wife applied for a divorce and the matter was pending. He had started for the house to see her about it and found her in Thomas' company. The sight made him mad and jealous and he shot him through the head and Williams asserts that Thomas caused the trouble between himself and his wife.

REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA.

Fighting Has Already Begun in Some Places -- President Zelaya's Enemies Are United Against Him.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, May 6—Fighting has begun in Granada, Nicaragua and disorder is reported from Leon. The followers of Ortiz, Serula and Macherro are united to make war on Zelaya. General Bonilla will take 4,000 men and go to President Zelaya's aid, if requested.

LOST A FOOT.

A Stranger Has His Foot Crushed in Attempting to Board a Passenger Train.

Saturday afternoon a young man attempted to board the 4:38 south bound passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, just south of the depot. He lost his hold, fell and the wheels of a coach passed across his foot crushing it as far up as the ankle. The injured man was carried to the depot and later the patrol wagon took him to St. Mary's hospital where Dr. A. H. Hoy attended him and found it necessary to amputate the foot as far up as the instep, leaving the heel and ankle. The injured man stood the ordeal well. He said that his name was James Duffey, that he came to Racine on Friday night from Milwaukee and his home was at Chicago. Further than this he said little about himself. The police ascertained that he had a satchel in Milwaukee shipped to James Duffey and one at Chicago addressed to James Carlin, showing that he sailed under two names. He was anxious to keep the accident out of Milwaukee and Cincinnati papers. By request the police sent a telegram to a man named Sullivan at Chicago, notifying him that James Duffey had lost a foot at Racine. The man is doing well and will come out all right.

OBITUARY.

Rapps.

Charles Rapps died at the home of his parents, 902 Tenth street, at an early hour this morning, of consumption, aged 26 years. Deceased was one of the best known young men in this city, highly respected and honored by a large circle of friends and business acquaintances, with whom he came in daily contact. He had been a sufferer of the dreaded disease for many months and sometime ago left for Colorado with a hope that the pure mountain air would benefit him, but to no avail. A father, mother, sisters and brothers survive to mourn the death of a kind-hearted and indulgent son and brother. The funeral will be held on next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house.

Young.

A telegram was received from Chicago announcing the death of John N. Young at that place, of pneumonia, aged 47. Deceased was a former old resident and business man of Racine. A wife and one child survives him. The funeral will take place at Chicago at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Bunch.

Mrs. Julia Bunch, wife of James Bunch, died in Fort Scott, Kans., of heart failure, on Friday, May 3. The deceased is well known in Racine, having resided here with her sister, Mrs. C. A. Groff, for many years. She leaves many friends and relatives to mourn her loss as she was well beloved by all who knew her. The remains were brought to this city yesterday and the funeral will occur from the A. M. church on Villa street at 2 o'clock Tuesday.

Kelley.

James Kelley, one of the founders of the Chicago Tribune and a former old resident of Racine, died at Winnetka, yesterday. Deceased conducted a large tannery on the north side, also a large leather and shoe store and was the father of Paul Kelley. He was one of the oldest printers in Chicago. He was born in New York in 1809.

Killed a Dog.

Electric street car No. 7, of the Belle City Street railway, struck and killed a dog on High street yesterday morning. The owner of the animal, John Kersten, values the dog at $25 and he was naturally mad and threatens to sue for damages. The health department was notified that the dead animal lay in the street and requested to remove it, but no attention was paid to the notice and the dog was still in the road at 10 o'clock this morning and was not a very attractive sight for pedestrians.

Crowds at the Cemetery.

It is estimated that three thousand persons visited the Mound cemetery yesterday afternoon, and the West Sixth street and Kinzie avenue street car lines had all they could do to handle the people. The Washington avenue line did not run farther than Fourteenth street and hence all of the travel went to the other line. When the dark clouds rolled up in the west about 4:30 there was a general scattering and the women and children were afraid of a cyclone.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

H. HOGAN SUICIDES.

He Cuts His Throat at an Early Hour Sunday Morning.

And Dies at 11 O'clock Last Night From His Injuries.

Ill Health Causes Him to Commit the Act—Was the Best Known Colored Man in Racine—An Inquest Held.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Sunday morning Harry Hogan, one of the best known colored men in the city, cut his throat with a razor, at his home, No. 1103 Grand avenue.

Mr. Hogan lives with his two sons, Frederick and Edward Hogan, at the above number, his wife having died some years ago. The sons arose at the usual hour yesterday morning and Edward stepped to the door of the old gentleman's room and asked what he wanted for breakfast. Receiving the desired information he proceeded to cook the breakfast as was his custom.

When the meal was on the table the younger son stepped to his father's door to call him and was horrified to find the old man lying upon the bed with his throat cut and blood covering things in the room.

An alarm was given to the neighbors and many went in and lifted the old gentleman to the bed and for a time excitement was great and it was impossible to ascertain whether the man had cut himself or received the wound otherwise.

Dr. F. R. Garlock, the family physician was called and made an examination of the wounds. He found a gash directly across the throat. The wind-pipe was half severed and there was another cut in the wind-pipe lower down and half through. It was necessary to take ten stitches in the wounds and Dr. Garlock said that he did not believe the man could live.

The old gentleman admitted that he tried to end his life. His wife died a number of years ago and of late he has been dying of heart disease and dropsy, had no work and becoming downcast and despondent, determined to end his existence.

Mr. Hogan was about 78 years old and well known throughout the city, having lived here the past thirty years. For years he was a cook on the chain of lakes and sailed upon several vessels out of this port, among them the old schooner Rainbow, wrecked at Chicago.

He also cooked at hotels and wherever employed was held in esteem by his employes.

Mr. Hogan lingered until 11 o'clock last night when he died from the effect of his injuries. Coroner Stripple and City Marshal James Easson repaired to his late home, empaneled a jury and the inquest was adjourned until today.

This morning at 10 o'clock an inquest was held at the court house. The witnesses examined were: Dr. F. R. Garlock, Frank Tanly, Fred and Edward Hogan, Ed. Elbe, H. Ritter, Mrs. Miller and others. Nothing new in regard to the suicide was learned, except that the sons found the father with his throat cut and a razor in his hand. The jury composed, of F. B. Frazer, Conrad Weigand, L. B. Mainland, A. R. Baumann, A. Jones and P. B. Mohr, rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The exact verdict of the jury was: "We the jury, find that the said Harry Hogan was temporarily insane when he cut his throat with a razor, and that was the cause of his death."

MISSION AT ST. PATRICKS.

Opened Yesterday Morning and Will Continue During the Week.

The annual mission at the St. Patrick's church opened very successfully yesterday morning at 8 o'clock and Rev. Father Van der Erden delivered an impressive sermon. The reverend gentleman also delivered sermons at 10 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. to large congregations. The mission will continue during the balance of the week, and Rev. Father Bosche of St. Louis, who will arrive tomorrow, will alternate with Rev. Father Van der Erden in these devotions, by the resident priests of the city. The order of services for the week will be as follows: First mass, at 5:30 a. m., instructions; second mass, 8:30 a. m., also instructions; 3:30 p. m., instructions for young people and children, and 7:30 p. m., devotions and sermons. All are cordially invited.

Base Ball.

On Saturday afternoon the Milwaukee South Side High school base ball club and the Racine High school nine played a game at the exposition grounds. On account of the rain the grounds were in bad condition and the ball was slippery and hard to handle. Notwithstanding a good game was played and quite a number of spectators braved the elements and saw it. The Racines were defeated by a score of 11 to 8. The battery for Milwaukee was Disch and Esteos and for Racine Mills and Phillips. The Milwaukee boys went home happy. A return game will be played about June 1.

Run Down by a Bicycle.

A daughter of William Knapp, who resides on Centre street and Carrie Cape, daughter of James Cape, Jr., were run down by a bicycle rider on Centre street, yesterday. Mr. Cape's daughter fainted away from fright and the daughter of Mr. Knapp was seriously injured, in fact she is unable to be out of bed today. The case was reported to the police this morning and an investigation is being made. It said that the name of the man riding the bicycle is Keiser.

VERDICT FOR MRS. STORY.

A Jury in Chicago Awards Her $12,000 Damages Against a Railroad.

Chicago, May 6.—The jury in Judge Goggin's court has given Mrs. Fannie Story, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, Wis., a verdict of $12,000 against the Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis road for injuries in a recent collision at Tuscarawas, O., in May, 1891. The amount sued for was $25,000.

TREATY RATIFIED BY CHINA.

It Now Remains For Japan to Satisfy Russia and Other Protesting Powers.

Washington, May 6.—An official cable gives decisive and positive information that the emperor of China has ratified the treaty and it remains only for Japan to settle with Russia and other protesting powers. It also makes a certain armistice not to be followed by the Japanese advance on Pekin. The exchange was formal.

Ominous Signs at Chee Foo.

Chee Foo, May 6.—Warships of several powers are fast assembling here. The situation is regarded as ominous. Already eight Russian warships have arrived and more are expected. Another British, French, American and two German warships have also arrived.

Russians are Prepared.

Washington, May 6.—The gathering of foreign warships at Chee Foo is less belligerent than at first supposed. The vessels are said to be a part of a gathering of diplomatic European countries who will hold a conference at Chee Foo although the strength of the Russian fleet shows that she is prepared for any emergencies.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Grain, Flour and Feed.

(Corrected by David Lawton.)

Racine, May 8, 1895.

Flour—	
Minn. Patent	$4.00
" Best Spring	3.30
" Rye	3.00
Grain—	
Wheat No. 1	$ 68@ 69
Wheat No. 2	63@ 65
Wheat No. 3	58@ 60
Oats	30@ 31
Corn	45@ 48
Barley	50@ 52
Rye	65@ 66
Feed—	
Fine Middlings, per ton	$16.00
Bran, per ton	15.50
Corn meal	19.00
Oats and corn ground	20.00
Produce—	
Butter	$ 17@$ 19
Eggs	10@ 12
Cheese	10
Hay	9 00@11 00
Vegetables—	
Apples	$ $1 50
Potatoes	65@ 75
Beans	1 70@ 2 00
Onions	75
Meats—	
Beef on hoof	$3 25@$5 25
Hogs on foot	4 50@ 4 55
Poultry—	
Turkeys	$ 9
Chickens	7
Seeds—	
Flax	$1 20@$1 30
Clover	6 00@6 25
Timothy	2 55@2 75
Wool—	
Wool	$ 17
Hides—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	3½c
Green, No. 2, " "	2½c
Cured, No. 1, " "	4c
Cured, No. 2, " "	3c
Calfskin—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	7c
Green, No. 2, " "	5c
Kips—	
Green, No. 1, trimmed, per lb	5c
Green, No. 2, " "	4c
Sheepskins—Pelts at the rate of 70 to 80c.	

(Corrected by Thomas Graham, grocer 309 6th st.)

Fresh Vegetables—	
Potatoes, per pk	$ 60@$ 70
Onions, per lb	30@ 35
Cabbage, each	5@ 8
Radish, per doz	35
Bananas, per doz	12@ 30
Oranges, per doz	15@ 40
Lemons, per doz	25@ 30

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, May 8, 1895.

Grain—	
Wheat No. 1	$ 66
No. 2	62
No. 3	58
Oats	33
Corn	55
Barley	52
Rye	59
Meats—	
Live hogs	4 60@$ 5.51
Live beef	2 75@ 3 75
Vegetables—	
Beans	2 00
Potatoes	67@ 75
Produce—	
Butter	17@ 19
Eggs	10@ 11
Cheese	9@ 10
Tallow—	
No. 1	5
No. 2	4¼

The Aermotor all Steel Feed Cutter Worth

$40 FOR $10

We will furnish this feed cutter, one only to one person not later than July 1, 1895, for $10.00 cash, and addresses of ten neighbors and acquaintances of the sender known personally by him to be responsible and influential men in their localities who need and are likely to buy something in our line this year. After July 1, money sent in on this offer will be returned to sender and no attention will be paid to inquiries or letters concerning this offer. It is literally now or never. The feed cutter is delivered f. o. b. Chicago. If shipped from branch houses back freight will follow.

This all steel frame and saw which we put out at $25.00, is justly ... articles we ever made.

26-inch very superior $15.00 last year, but now one of the most popular

AERMOTOR CO., Chicago.

From LaGrippe.

How Dr. Miles' Nervine Restored One of Kentucky's Business Men to Health.

NO DISEASE has ever presented so many peculiarities as LaGrippe. No disease leaves its victims so debilitated, useless, sleepless, nerveless, as LaGrippe.

Mr. D. W. Hilton, state agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Kentucky, says: "In 1889 and '90 I had two severe attacks of LaGrippe, the last one attacking my nervous system with such severity that my life was despaired of. I had not slept for more than two months except by the use of narcotics that stupefied me, but gave me no rest. I was only conscious of intense mental weakness, agonizing bodily pain and the fact that I was hourly growing weaker.

When in this condition, I commenced using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. In two days I began to improve and in one month's time I was cured, much to the surprise of all who knew of my condition. I have been in excellent health since and have recommended your remedies to many of my friends."

Louisville, Jan. 22, 1895. D. W. HILTON.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health.

Important Family Secret. Indispensable to the happy home. 2c stamp for particulars to Lock Box 226, Lansing, Mich.

H. G. UNDERWOOD.
Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD
SOLICITOR OF
PATENTS
AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

—THE—

Journal

JOB ROOMS

—AND—

-BOOK BINDERY-

Are supplied throughout with every facility for executing all varieties of job printing and the manufacture of Blank Books and book binding.

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A specialty. Facilities for printing in different languages. Electrotypers' agents. BOOK WORK we pay especial attention and care taken to insure correctness.

PRICE LISTS,	CATALOGUES,
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And all forms of Commercial Printing, as

CARDS,	BILL HEADS,
LABELS,	ENVELOPES,
LETTER HEADS,	NOTE HEADS,
BRIEF WORK,	DODGERS,

printed expeditiously and at very reasonable prices. Printing for societies ball and party printing, and in fact any and all kinds and for all purposes. Our supply of material is such that the JOURNAL is enabled to meet all demands upon it for quick work.

LEGAL PRINTING we have special facilities for. Briefs, Cases, etc., completed on short notice.

Get the Best.

It always pays to send out neat printing and on good paper. The JOURNAL carries a large stock of fine paper, envelopes, card board, etc., full supplies of inks, etc., and is therefore always equipped for good work and quick work. To secure this call at the JOURNAL office.

THE JOURNAL PRINTING CO.

The Racine Journal.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1895.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1895.

The Weekly JOURNAL always gives a complete resume of the news of the week paying especial attention to items of local interest in the city and county of Racine. Its market reports are complete and reliable being thoroughly revised by the best of authorities.

It has an efficient corps of correspondents at neighboring towns and the paper is carefully and regularly mailed to subscribers every Wednesday. The subscription price is only one dollar in advance and the following valuable premiums are offered to all who pay one year in advance. This premium offer includes all old subscribers who pay up arrearages. These premiums *must be* ordered at the time as they are not sent unless so ordered by subscribers. They are as follows:

The Weekly JOURNAL and Chicago Weekly *Inter Ocean* one year for $1.20.

The Weekly JOURNAL and New York *Tribune* one year for $1.10.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and Our Family Physician, $1.35. If sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Weekly JOURNAL for one year and The American Farmer one year, $1.00.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL one year and Ropps' Calculator for $1.00.

The Weekly JOURNAL one year and set of Charles Dickens' Works, twelve volumes $1.40. By mail or express, 25 cents additional.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL and the *Weekly Courier-Journal*—a ten-page, eight-column Democratic newspaper, Henry Watterson, editor—will be sent one year to any address for $1.20.

The Racine Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean.

As will be seen by the announcement in another column, the Racine *Journal* and Chicago *Weekly Inter Ocean* will be sent for one year for $1.20. This offer will be held good only for a limited period, and should be immediately taken advantage of by all those desiring a first class home paper and a leading Chicago paper, such as the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is.

Positively

No premium offered will be sent to subscribers unless ordered at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given that there may be no misunderstanding. Premiums are sent as per announcement only when specifically ordered at the time. When any one of these special offers are wanted it must be so understood and ordered at the time of subscribing or renewing subscription.

BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

Andrew Johnson Sues Two Prominent Farmers.

He Asks For $10,000 From K. Puffer and J. Mc Evoy.

Because They Applied For the Appointment of Physicians to Examine Into His Mental Condition—Interesting Case.

Andrew Johnson, a well known resident of this city, has commenced an action against Kneeland Puffer, a prominent farmer of the town of Mt. Pleasant, for $5,000 damages; he has also brought suit against John McEvoy, another prominent farmer of Mt. Pleasant, for $5,000, making a total of $10,000. John W. Owen is his attorney and Hand & Fleet have been retained by Mr. Puffer and W. E. Lee by Mr. McEvoy. The particulars of the litigation are very interesting.

Mr. Johnson was employed upon the farm of Mr Puffer at one time. Mr Puffer had a pretty daughter and Johnson paid her some attention. The parents of the girl did not desire that she should marry Johnson and of course there was trouble.

Johnson acted strangely after the attachment between him and the girl was broken, and early in 1894 Mr. Puffer applied in the county court for the appointment of physicians to examine into Mr. Johnson's mental condition. Drs. Hoy and Simms were appointed, made an examination and reported that Johnson was sane.

In September of the same year John McEvoy applied for a judicial examination of Johnsons' mental condition, for the reason that Mr. Johnson was at his farm a great deal and talked of his trouble continuously and he thought perhaps something might be wrong.

Judge Belden appointed the same two physicians and they again reported Mr. Johnson sane. Now Mr. Johnson brings suit against the two farmers for $5,000 in each case.

If the case comes to trial the testimony will no doubt be interesting.

Racine Dash Company.

The Racine Dash Company, located on the third floor of the Sucor block, has been in existence but six months, still they are doing a nice business. Today a Journal representative was shown a sample panel dash made by the company and it is certainly a marvel of beauty. The back of the dash is level while the front panels present the appearance of beveled glass so perfect and smooth is it made. The workmanship is fine and the composition, which is the patent of the company, is the secret of the beautiful appearance. The firm have received orders from the largest houses in the country and at present are negotiating for an order of immense proportions. Different sizes are made and there is not a piece of wood in them. The firm is bound to get to the front with the dash which challenges the world.

A New Style of Blouse.

Orders will soon be issued from the office of the adjutant-general W. N. G., changing the style of the officer's blouse in conformity with the change just instituted in the regular army, although the style of the cap will remain as heretofore. Hereafter the braid will be confined to the facings, down the front, around the bottom and the sleeves of the blouse. On the collar the letters "WIS" will appear in plain Gothic character, and back of this the insignia of the branch of the service—artillery, cavalry and infantry—as now worn on the cap and above the number of the regiment.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, sprains, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by John Schultz, Druggist, Racine, Wis.

WHAT HE FOUND.

Captain Carl F. Palfrey Makes an Inspection of Racine Harbor.

Not Favorably Impressed With the Condition of the Same.

A Large Sum of Money Will Have to be Expended—Diagrams of Proposed Improvements, Etc.

Captain Carl F. Palfrey, United States engineer, with headquarters at Milwaukee, who has charge of harbor work at all ports on the west shore of Lake Michigan, north of Chicago, made a thorough inspection of our harbor yesterday. The piers, light-house, depth of water, in fact everything in which the government is interested was examined.

Captain Edward Gillen placed the tug Gillen at the disposal of the gentleman and accompanied by Hon. H. A. Cooper, Mayor Janes, E. C. Deane, J. F. Clancy, William Pugh and others, the start was made.

The trip extended to the end of the harbor piers and up the river as far as Mead street bridge. The captain was not expected to give any information for the public, but in conversation with a Journal representative he expressed much surprise at the poor condition of our harbor and indicated that a large amount of money would have to be expended this year to put it in proper shape. Particularly was the captain surprised when the tug Gillen ran aground twice within sixty feet of the Goodrich dock.

Captain Palfrey had diagrams of the proposed improvements to the harbor. They provide for the cutting away on the north side of the river, about seventy-five feet west of North Chatham street and running a line almost due east 1,025 feet to a point seventy-five feet west of the light house crib. If the plan is carried out the greatest width of land cut away would be about eighty-five feet. This would straighten the north shore of the river and widen the harbor in such a way as to prevent very much of the shoaling now caused by drifting sand.

As the greater part of this work would lie west of the shore line of the lake and within the city limits, it would have to be paid for by the city of Racine.

Soundings at the depth of water were taken from the end of the piers to the Goodrich dock. In many places in the channel the water was found to be but eight feet deep and at others fifteen feet. With this condition of affairs it will be impossible for the steamer Virginia and other large boats to enter the harbor.

Captain Palfrey said that he had a chart at his office in Milwaukee, just completed which gave the soundings of the river. It shows that the governing depth of water in the river at present is between 13 and 14 feet and it is a matter of the greatest importance that something be done to give our harbor a sufficient depth of water to permit the entry of lake vessels, all of which draw from 16 to 18 feet of water.

The captain was well pleased with his visit and will do all in his power to help us out in making harbor improvements.

CHIEF SMITH'S POLICE REPORT.

What Has Been Done By the Police During the Past Two Months.

The police department for the months of March and April have been filed with the city clerk.

The March report shows that $15 was collected for fees and turned into the city treasury. The number of arrests was 41 of which 39 were state cases and 2 charter cases. Thirty-one were for intoxication. Thirty-nine were males and two females and twenty residents of Racine. During the month the police patrol wagon made twenty-six runs.

In April, $131.77 was turned into the treasury. Fifty-three arrests were made. State warrants 48 and charter 5. Of the number arrested thirty-eight were for drunkenness. Nineteen were residents of Racine. The patrol wagon was called 68 times.

STRIKE SETTLED.

Plumbers and Fitters Resume Work This Morning.

The Plumbers and Fitters strike is settled and all the strikers resumed work this morning. The Master Plumbers' association committee and a committee of the union held sessions and talked the matter over. It was decided that eight hours shall constitute a day's work and that wages to be paid shall be $3 and $2.50. The plumbers and fitters are feeling jubilant over the adjustment and compliment the Master Plumbers on their generous action in regard to the concessions made.

Water Pipe Repaired.

Captain Brayman has completed repairs to the water main crossing the river at Main street bridge. A piece of the pipe was cut out and a handle plate put in. He was afraid if the hole was filled with lead it would blow out. The job is a good one and the captain and his diver will leave for Toledo this evening.

Contract Awarded.

Yesterday John F. Clancy let the contract for erecting his large coal sheds on the site where the E. L. Healstiom & Co.'s sheds formerly stood. There were seven bidders and Ed. Schoppe was the lowest at $1,180 and got the contract. The sheds will be 220x40 and with machinery to be put in will cost $8,000.

Will Run Ten Hours.

Business is booming at the Thomas Driver Manufacturing Co. This morning the immense plant started to run ten hours per day with an additional force of men. During the past month the concern has been running but eight hours per day. The company is doing the mill work for a $30,000 residence being erected at Glencoe, Ill., for General Manager Stone, of the Associated Press; also the mill work for Richard Peat's new house

Early Planting.

E. J. Bartlett, of Mt. Pleasant, is planting corn at his farm today. He is the first farmer to do planting this spring, in fact, it is seldom that corn is planted so early in the season. Generally it is May 20th before planting is commenced. The ground is in excellent condition.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props, Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.

THE WATER CO. CASE.

On Trial in the Circuit Court To-day—An Important Litigation.

The case of the Racine Water company vs. City of Racine is on trial in the circuit court today. It promises to be one of the most hotly contested cases tried in this circuit for some time. The outcome of the litigation will be watched with more than usual interest for it will decide what rights the city have on one side and the rights of the Racine Water company on the other.

On the first Monday night in April, 1894, the Washington avenue viaduct just west of the Mitchell & Lewis Company wagon works, was wrecked by the bursting of a large water main of the Racine Water company. It was contended that the Water company should repair the damage, but the company claimed that it was not at fault and that the passing of cars across the viaduct weakened the pipe and eventually caused the accident.

For months traffic was stopped pending settlement of the differences. Meetings were held between representatives of the C. M. & St. Paul R. R., C. & N. W. R. R., Belle City Street Railway and city of Racine. At one time it was thought that the matter would be amicably settled by each corporation paying an equal amount for putting in a new wall, but the St. Paul people backed out and all negotiations failed.

The city then advertised for bids, let the contract and the wall was erected at a cost of over $4,000. They held the Racine Water company responsible for the damage and held back a sufficient amount of the hydrant rental to pay the bill and the Racine Water company brought suit to recover the amount held.

Some fine law points will come up and it is said that the Racine Water company will endeavor to show that they are not liable for the accident, but that the street cars passing across the pipe caused it to weaken and collapse, in fact long before it gave way, the joints were loosened and streams of water spurted out.

RELIEVED OF HIS MONEY.

James Wilson Mislays a Pocketbook Containing $75 and it Disappears.

James Wilson, the well known Fifth ward land owner, lost $75 in a peculiar manner between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday. A woman had been living in one of his houses on Milwaukee street. She had overpaid the rent and then moved out and called upon Mr. Wilson for the balance due her. Mr. Wilson handed the money over and quite an animated discussion occurred. Mr. Wilson laid his pocket book down on a doorstep and when he left the house forgot it. Later on when he looked for the purse which contained $75, it was gone. There is no clue as to who stole it.

MATRIMONIAL.

Thelen-Reichert.

This morning Miss Christiana Thelen and Mr. Christian Reichert, both of the town of Caledonia, were united in marriage at the St. Joseph church, in the presence of many friends and relatives. The bride was handsomely attired and presented a lovely appearance. After the ceremony the bridal party repaired to the home of the bride's parents in Caledonia where a reception was held, a large concourse of friends calling to extend congratulations. The presents were numerous and costly. The bride is an estimable young lady and a favorite with those who know her.

Miller-Hartwig.

At 8 o'clock this morning Miss Mary Miller and Mr. Charles Hartwig were united in marriage at the St. Rose church Rev. Father Johnson officiating, in the presence of relatives and friends. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Maggie Miller, and the groom's best man was Mr. Nicholas Terry. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the new home of the newly wedded pair on Eleventh street. They received many handsome gifts. After a brief wedding tour in the north Mr. and Mrs. Hartwig will be at home to their friends at 815 Eleventh street. The bride is a well known society lady of the south side and the groom a rising business man, being the proprietor of a grocery store on College avenue.

Olson-Buege.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Miss Minnie Olson and Mr. Henry Buege were united in marriage at the German church on Villa street, Rev. Conrad Jaeger officiating. The bride was handsomely attired, and the ceremony was witnessed by a good number of friends and relatives. The bride was attended by Miss Augusta Buege and Miss Minnie Bertin and the groomsmen were Albert Buege and Gustave Olson. A reception was held at the home of the newly wedded pair on Washington avenue. The presents were numerous. The groom is a well known employe of the C. M. & St. Paul Railroad company, and the bride a lady of many attractions. The best wishes of all, are extended for a long and happy life.

Earnings of the St. Paul.

An improved showing in earnings during March is made by the C. M. & St. Paul road. The net earnings for the month were $1,035,536, a decrease of but $28,836 as compared with the earnings during the corresponding month a year ago. The gross earnings last month amounted to $2,256,236, a decrease of $259,559. The operating expenses were decreased $230,723. For the nine months ending March 31, the net earnings of the entire St. Paul system showed a decrease of $1,213,008 as compared with the same period a year ago. The net earnings for February decreased $20,786 as compared with February, 1894.

State Convention T. P. A's.

At the state convention of the Travelers Protective association of Wisconsin held in Milwaukee on Saturday last, Mr. B. B. Sigafoos of Post A., was elected second vice president and Mr. J. F. Johnson also of Post A. was elected one of the directors. Elaborate preparations are being made to attend the national convention June 3, 4 and 5, at San Antonio, Tex. Wisconsin will send a large delegation, and a number from this city will be among them. The railroad rates will be so low that it will be cheaper than staying at home. A trip through old Mexico to Mexico city will be made. For further particulars, inquire of R. B. Sigafoos or J. F. Johnson.

Relieves in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by John Schultz, druggist, Racine, Wis.

MORE MEN QUIT WORK

Strike at Sheboygan Becoming General Throughout the City.

The Entire Force of the Rocker Chair Company Walk Out.

Consultations Have Been Held Between Employes and Employers of Other Factories But no Agreement Has Been Reached.

Sheboygan, Wis., May 2.—The entire force of the rocker chair factory, numbering 500 hands, struck this afternoon. The company is the largest of its kind in the United States, having two large plants with branches in New York, Chicago and Minneapolis. There is little doubt but that the strike will become general throughout the city.

Half of the 350 employes of C. T. Roemitz Lumber company walked out this morning and asked for higher wages. The company voluntarily raised wages 10 per cent. yesterday but the men want the whole of the 20 per cent. cut made at the time of the financial panic. A committee of employes of the Mattoon Manufacturing company waited upon G. B. Mattoon, president of the company, this morning and stated the men would not accept the proposition made to them last evening. They want the whole of their old wages restored and are holding a meeting this afternoon to decide what the next movement will be. About twenty-five men were put to work this morning in that part of Zschetzsche & Sons tannery which would cause a loss of a thousand dollars to the owners if it was not operated. These men have not been molested. The strikers are endeavoring to spread the trouble to other factories.

Holding a Secret Session.

Columbus, O., May 2.—Instead of conferring with the operators today the miners continued their secret session, considering a proposition which they would make to the owners.

CHICORA CANNOT BE FOUND.

Fruitless Search For the Foundered Steamer Made by a Number of Tugs.

Two tugs with a long sweep have already spent four days in dragging the lake bottom near South Haven, in the vicinity of where two farmers claim to have seen the dismantled and half-submerged hull of the steamer Chicora on Jan. 22 and 23 last. The search has resulted in demonstrating that what these farmers claim to have seen must have been something other than the hull of a steamer, as the obstructions encountered by the drag have consisted chiefly of sunken logs, trees and debris of that description. The search has embraced four square miles of lake bottom without encountering any large body such as the hull of a sunken vessel. It looks now as if the efforts of the present expedition to find the Chicora will prove fruitless, and that if the hull is ever discovered it will be accidentally and through the medium of fishermen's nets.

MARRIED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Hansen Are Surprised on Their Silver Wedding Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Hansen, of Mound avenue, reached the twenty-fifth milestone of their wedded life yesterday, and in commemoration of the event about seventy-five of their many friends tendered them a genuine surprise. They took the house by storm much to the utter amazement of the host and his estimable wife. The visitors did not come unprepared for the surprise had been prearranged and Mr. and Mrs. Hansen were the recipients of many gifts appropriate to the occasion. Speeches were made by Rev. H. C. Strauskow, of Nysted, Neb., and others. Songs were sung and a general good time was indulged in. It was nearly midnight when the assemblage dispersed with best wishes that Mr. and Mrs. Hansen might live to celebrate their golden wedding.

RAPID GROWTH.

Of the Electrical Business in the Belle City.

The growth of the electrical business in Racine is marvelous. Not many years ago electricity was apparently unknown here and very little used. Today it is used for power in almost every factory. A reporter happened to drop in at the offices of the Badger Electric Light company yesterday afternoon. This company commenced at the bottom of the ladder and now they are at the top round. The combined power of the monster engines is given at 500 horse. They are running 170 arc or street lights and over 5,000 incandescent lights. They have 2,000 poles and ninety miles of wire. To this plant can be added that of the Belle City Street Railway company, the Racine Gas company, the plant of the J. I. Case T. M. company and many others.

MARRIED SIXTY YEARS.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Warner Quietly Celebrating Their Sixtieth Wedding Day.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Warner are quietly celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage today, at their Lake avenue home. Many friends called and extended congratulations and presented the couple with numerous gifts. Both Mr. and Mrs. Warner are in good health, except that Mr. Warner is suffering from rheumatism somewhat. All guests were cordially received. Mr. and Mrs. Warner were married in New York state and have resided here since 1854. The Journal extends congratulations and hopes that they may be spared to celebrate their diamond wedding.

Have Two Jokers.

Ben Brown is now a full fledged paid fireman and is stationed at the No. 2 company on State street. He takes the place temporarily vacated by John McCarthy. A wag sauntered into the engine house last night and jokingly remarked that the company was well prepared with "jokers," one on the wall to register fire alarm boxes and the other in the person of the new fireman.

A New Industry.

The Winship Manufacturing company is receiving many flattering testimonials, on the excellent attachments to street sprinklers, that they have gotten out. Sprinkling contractors in many cities are discarding the attachments of other firms and are putting on those made by the Winship company. This speaks well for the company, for this year is practically their first experience in the manufacture sprinkling vans.

HORSES STOLEN.

Team of Horses Stolen From a Caledonia Farmer.

Horse thieves visited the farm of Michael Klinghamer, situated in the town of Caledonia last night, broke open the barn and stole a team of horses. One of the animals was a gray mare 8 years old and the other a horse 4 years old, with white face and white left hind foot. The team was worth $250. Mr. Klinghamer was in the city this morning, notified officers and had postal cards printed which will be sent to various sheriff's in this and other states. He is a poor man and can ill afford to stand such a loss.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

Claus Blixt, Who Murdered Catherine Ging, Pleads Guilty and Receives a Life Sentence.

Minneapolis, May 4.—The case of Blixt janitor of the Ozark flats, who testified in the trial of Harry Hayward, that he murdered Catherine Ging while under the hypnotic influence of Hayward, was called for trial in the criminal court today. He plead guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

SCHEME OF A ROBBER.

How Silverware Was Stolen From S. Wolff's Home and Returned to Him.

Shortly before 8 o'clock last night a stranger entered the clothing store of S. Wolff & Son. He accosted Mr. Wolff and said that he wanted to see the gentleman privately, in fact on confidential business. Mr. Wolff informed him that he could proceed, but the man was persistent and Mr. Wolff walked to the rear of the store with the visitor.

He told Mr. Wolff that his name was Sullivan, that he had been in the state prison and was a much persecuted man. But he had determined to lead a better life and that if he ever caught any person doing wrong he intended to right it. A few days ago he had met a crook upon a train coming from Chicago.

Last night he said he met the crook again and that he had a package in his pocket and that he compelled him to hand it over. He found it contained silverware and the crook told him he had entered Mr. Wolff's house and stole it and had attempted to dispose of it, but failed.

Sullivan then produced four silver spoons, a soup ladle and vegetable spoon, and Mr. Wolff identified them as having been presented to him and his wife when they were married twenty-seven years ago and his initials were on them.

Knowing that his wife was away from home Mr. Wolff feared that more property might have been taken and he accompanied Sullivan to the house. An investigation was made and nothing found missing but the silverware returned by Sullivan.

The servant girl came in and she too said nothing else was missing and it was her opinion that the robbery was committed while she and the hired man were at supper and the rest of the house left alone.

Mr. Wolff walked down town with Sullivan who told a pitiful story of having nothing to eat all day, and Mr. Wolff gave him $1. At the corner of Main and Fifth streets he left Mr. Wolff and promised to hunt up the crook and ascertain if he had anything more and to meet Mr. Wolff at the store this morning.

In the meantime the police had heard of two men who were around trying to dispose of silverware, but failed to overhaul them.

It is believed that Sullivan and his partner, who had been doing work for several Lake avenue residents, committed the robbery.

The strange part of it is that Sullivan was at Mr. Wolff's store before he came down this morning and said to William Wolff that he had an appointment, but he departed and did not come back.

About 9 o'clock the man again appeared at Mr. Wolff's store and was promptly arrested by Policeman Harding, who was waiting for him. A charge of having stolen property in his possession was preferred against him and he was taken before Justice Morey. He said his name was Charles Sullivan, that he had no home, that the goods were given to him by the crook in question and he had nothing to do with the stealing of them. On account of the district attorney not being able to attend the case at once it was adjourned to next Friday morning at 10 o'clock, the prisoner being remanded to jail in default of bail.

SECURES A BIG JOB.

John M. Roberts Awarded a Good Sized Contract at Jefferson, Wis.

John M. Roberts, of this city, has been awarded the contract for furnishing cut stone for a handsome new church to be erected at Jefferson, Wis. The contract will amount to $32,500. Mr. Roberts has received many nice contracts of late which speaks well for him as a stone cutter. He will leave for Jefferson today or tomorrow.

FIRE AT LAKE GENEVA.

Lightning Starts a Fire That Does $40,000 Damage.

Lake Geneva, Wis., May 4.—J. P. Smith's house, on Lake Como, was struck by lightning this morning and was completely destroyed. The loss is $40,000; well insured. Several freight cars were also burned.

Golden Wedding.

Next Tuesday, May 7, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Evans, 1248 Washington avenue, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Both came to Racine in 1842 and were married May 7, 1845, and have lived here ever since, with the exception of a few years on a farm in Iowa. All their children, eight in number, are expected to be present, although widely separated, one residing in California. It is rather an unusual fact that no death has occurred in the family during all these years. Their old friends are respectfully invited to call on them from 2:30 to 8:30 p. m., next Tuesday, and as their friends are numerous, doubtless many will be glad of the opportunity.

—English weights and measures are the same as those employed in America.

Frederick Humphreys, M. D.

Formerly professor of Institutes of Homeopathy, Pathology, and Medical Practice in the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Dr. Humphreys is one of the oldest, most celebrated and distinguished Homeopathic physicians living. He studied with the renowned Dr. Constantine Hering, who was a pupil of the immortal Hahnemann. Thus his knowledge came direct from the fountain-head. He has devoted his life to the treatment and cure of the sick and to the perfection of Humphreys' Specifics, which now stand for all that is good in science and medicine. They are used and relied upon by tens of thousands of families throughout the civilized world. Medical Book-A copy of Dr. Humphreys' Specific Manual of all diseases mailed Humphreys' Medicine Company, corner William & John Streets, New York.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

James Gillis, Who Was Injured by the Collapse of a Scaffold, Died at St. Lukes Hospital.

James Gillis, the young man who was precipitated to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, by the collapsing of a scaffold yesterday, died of his injuries shortly before 2 o'clock this morning. He was taken to St. Luke's hospital immediately after the accident, where he was given the best of care, and from outward appearance one would suppose that the man was but slightly injured. Such was not the case, however, for although the injured man suffered apparently no pain, he was fatally hurt. Dr. Hoy, who made a thorough examination, stated that the chances were slim for the recovery of his patient. The spinal cord was injured and he was completely paralyzed from his head down to his feet. Under such conditions recovery was impossible. The man rested easily up to 10 o'clock last evening, when he began to grow gradually worse and after 12 o'clock he became unconscious. From that time to the time of his death he did not utter a word and quietly passed away.

Very little is known as to the ancestry of the dead man. He came to this city a few days ago and secured work of Hans Rubjarg and had been working but a day and a half when he met with the fatal accident. He was a large, strapping and healthy looking young man of about 30 years of age, and weighed in the neighborhood of 175 pounds. He claimed Fond du Lac as his home and told Mr. Rubjarg that his father's name was Michael Gillis, who lived on the west side in Fond du Lac. Nothing else as to his whereabouts was elicited. Mr. Rubjarg is greatly affected by the untimely death of his workman, and sobbed bitterly this morning when he viewed the remains. The body was taken to the home of Peter Reid, 930 Wilson street where the young man boarded. Tomorrow it will be shipped to his parents at Fond du Lac.

BOLD AND DARING ROBBERY.

Four Desperate Thieves Choke and Rob a Man in a Freight Car.

A bold and daring robbery was committed at the freight yards of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad about 8:30 this morning. The victim was John G. Steinwetz and here is the story he told the police. Two months ago he was married to a Milwaukee girl, but of late he has been at work in Kenosha, his wife remaining in Milwaukee. Work becoming slack at Kenosha he was laid off and had $5 in his pocket. To save money he thought he would steal a ride to Milwaukee and boarded a freight train, getting in a box car. There were four other men in the car, evidently tramps. When the yards of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad in this city were reached the four men assaulted and choked him and relieved him of his $5 and what other stuff he had about his person. The robbers left him lying in the bottom of the car and jumped off and he soon followed and came down town and notified the police. He did not know if the thieves again boarded the train and went on to Milwaukee or whether they remained in town. The police started out to look after the fellows, but with slight hopes of overhauling them. Steinwetz will have to walk out of town unless he secures work.

This afternoon Policemen Schumacher and Pfistor arrested four men and brought them to the police office. They gave their names as James Hayes, Ed O'Brian, A. Joyce and William Haley. They were identified as the men who did the robbery. The pocket book was found in the C. & N. W. yards but the money was gone. The sum of $3.40 was found on the person of one of the men.

PLAN OF INSURANCE.

High Court of Catholic Foresters Committee Get at Their Work.

The committee appointed by the High Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters to prepare a plan of graded insurance assessments has completed its work. The committee will recommend that but twelve assessments a year be called for, to be paid on the 5th of each month. Beginning at the age of 18 with an assessment of 60 cents per $1,000 the rate grades up to the age of 43 years, when the assessment is $1.10 per $1,000. Members of the order at the present time will have their assessments based on the age at which they were received into the order. The assessments accruing from the assessments is to go to form a mortuary fund. At the present time the members are assessed equally, irrespective of age. The new plan, therefore, is likely to call forth opposition from the older members. The committee that formulated the plan is made up of P. J. Gregan, of Milwaukee, Phillip de Gulchy, of Toronto, A. A. Gibeault, of Montreal and T. P. McInerney and J. B. Lauth, of Chicago. The plan will be presented to the National convention which meets in Ottawa next September.

FIFTY-SIX DEATHS.

A Large Number of Deaths During the Months of March and April.

The March report states that there were 56 deaths, 32 males and 24 females. Seven bodies were received from abroad. Forty-seven burials were made in Mound cemetery and sixteen in the Catholic cemetery. The number of deaths are given as follows: First ward, 1; Second ward, 1; Third ward, 7; Fourth ward, 13; Fifth ward, 9; Sixth ward, 13, and Seventh ward, 9. There were 55 cases of measles and 5 of scarlet fever. Number of inspections made was 28.

In April there were 32 deaths, 17 males and 15 females. Bodies sent abroad, 7, and 3 sent away. By wards: First ward, 2; Second ward, 5; Third ward, 6; Fourth ward, 1; Fifth ward, 9; Sixth ward, 7; Seventh ward, 2. Buried in Mound cemetery, 31, and 5 in the Catholic cemetery. Fourteen cases of measles are reported and thirty complaints were attended to.

New Treasury Agent.

Jacob Anderson, has been appointed special treasury agent in place of Joseph Yotnar, whose term has expired. Mr. Anderson began his duties this morning and can be found at his office on State street.

Southward Ho!

FARMERS who are seeking to better themselves should go South! The Queen and Crescent Route offers a million acres of farms at $3.00 and $5.00 an acre, (on easy terms); and monthly half-rate excursions to go and see for yourselves. No blizzards. No cold waves. Fine schools and churches. Hospitable people. Send for books and information to W. A. BECKLER, No'n Pass'r Agt 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., or to W. C. RIN ARSON G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

ARBOR DAY.

Fittingly Observed in the Public Schools of the City.

Today is Arbor day and is being celebrated at the different public schools of the city. The programmes are made up in accordance with a circular received from J. Q. Emery, state superintendent, some weeks ago. In the circular the superintendent urges the teachers and scholars to prosecute the work that has given Arbor day such useful significance during the preceding years. He urges the planting of trees if possible and that when planted they shall be intelligently and assiduously cared for. Give every child something to do and make the programme short. If convenient give the children a little excursion in the woods and give them drafts of nature from the very foundation.

This is just what the teachers of our schools have done today. They have prepared programmes, and had the children plant trees with all the solemnity the occasion demands. The selections on the programme, one and all, were appropriate to the day and enjoyed hugely. It was a celebration of Arbor day that can be looked back to with pride. The programme at the Racine High school, as published was carried out to the letter.

Many parents and friends were present to witness the exercises, and were delighted with the systematic manner in which everything was carried out and it spoke volumes for the work of the teachers.

After the exercises many teachers took the scholars into the woods as suggested by the state superintendent and it was a joyous sight to witness the little ones romp and prattle and ask a thousand and one questions about the different trees, mosses and wild weeds. It indicates that they were learning by observation, to watch nature's movements and to listen for a revelation of her secrets.

God speed to the loyal teachers of Racine in their loving leadership of our children in every good path that tends to a broader and better manhood and womanhood.

Wisconsin Patents.

The following list of patents granted this week to Wisconsin inventors, is reported expressly for the Journal by H. G. Underwood, patent attorney, 107 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis.:

Herbert I. Boynton, Oshkosh, combination waste-cock and relief-valve; Richard J. Fleischer, Milwaukee, detonating fire-alarm; Augustine J. Gaston, Beloit, scale; Frank Kempsmith, Milwaukee, milling-machine; Charles King, Grand Rapids, thill-coupling; Albert W. Kleinfeldt, Oshkosh, ratchet-wrench; Frank J. Palica, Racine, traveler's trunk or sample case; Diotrich Poggenburg, Milwaukee, bung-extracting tool; Harvey Simpson, Burlington, lightning-rod.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

Mrs. Stella Marshall Seeking For a Separation From Her Husband.

Mrs Stella Marshall was around the court house yesterday looking for Judge Fish. She wishes a divorce from her husband, William Marshall, who is serving a term of two years and six months in the state prison. She was referred to attorneys. It will be remembered that Marshall was employed by the Belle City Street Railway company and one night he made an attempt to kill his wife with a hatchet, but she dodged the weapon and ran from the house and had her husband arrested on charge of assault with intent to kill. He plead guilty and Judge Fish sent him to prison for two years and six months. He has served nearly two years. Mrs. Marshall thinks that the circumstances will warrant a divorce.

WELCOME INN MAY FAIL.

But Few Can be Found Who Will Take Stock in the New Project.

At present the Civic federation is doing nothing. Recently a meeting was called, but owing to other attractions on the night it was called for, a postponement was made, but no date fixed. A member of the federation said this morning that he did not know when the meeting would be called. In regard to the proposed new saloon, no definite steps had been taken. It would require considerable money to carry the project through and the only plausible way of accomplishing it would be to organize a stock company. This had been attempted but few could be found who are willing to take a sufficient amount of stock to make it an object.

Oats Stolen.

A farmer named Mark Peterson was in the city last night. He was looking for a thief who visited his farm north of the city and carried away seven bags of oats. He traced the thief, who had a horse and wagon, toward this city. This morning he found that the robber had taken a west road and was last seen near Pike Woods and he hurried to Kenosha with hopes of catching the fellow.

INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

Of an Iowa Lady Who Was Cured of Dyspepsia After Suffering For Twenty-five Years.

Mrs. Sarah A. Skeels, an estimable lady residing at Lyonville, Jasper Co., Iowa, was for twenty-five years sufferer from dyspepsia, and her complete restoration to health is so remarkable that we present the facts in the case for the benefit of our readers, many of whom have doubtless suffered in the same manner and will, therefore, be interested in learning how all stomach troubles may be avoided and cured. Mrs. Skeels says: I used only one package of St

CURES OTHERS

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. Cures morning sickness, weak stomach, indigestion or dyspepsia, "female weakness" and kindred ailments.

MRS. DEMBY.

Mrs. MARIE DEMBY, of 1503 Saratoga Street, Baltimore, Md., writes: "For three years I suffered from what my doctor called womb trouble. I cannot find language to describe the tortures I suffered. Sixteen weeks ago, I began to use your medicine, and now feel better and stronger than I have felt for years, in fact, my health is thoroughly restored and there are no signs of any return of my former trouble. I owe it all to your wonderful 'Favorite Prescription,' which I shall always praise wherever I go."

WHY NOT YOU?

COUNTY OFFICERS:

Sheriff—John Pugh, Racine.
District Attorney—Peter B. Nelson, Racine.
Clerk—John Dixon.
Register of Deeds—F. M. Roberts.
Clerk of Court—Otto Ahrens.
Superintendent of Schools—Elmer A. Morse, Franksville.
Coroner—Chris H. Stripple, Racine.

TOWN OFFICERS:

MT. PLEASANT
Chairman—John E. Rowlands, P. O. Racine.
Town Clerk—James H. Crafts, P. O. Racine.
Treasurer—George Ellatson, P. O. Racine.

CALEDONIA
Chairman—William C. Smith, Racine.
Town Clerk—Frank Resnik, Racine.
Treasurer—O. P. Sands, Tabor.

YORKVILLE
Chairman—H. Skowes, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Richard Russell, Union Grove.
Treasurer—William D. Bixby, Union Grove.

RAYMOND
Chairman—G. Schock, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Benjamin West, Kneeland.
Treasurer—Casper Koll, Kneeland.

DOVER
Chairman—John H. Smith, Union Grove.
Town Clerk—Frank Cox, Kansasville.
Treasurer—Robert Hankinson, Kansasville.

NORWAY
Chairman—O. Hanson, Waterford.
Town Clerk—James Buellen, North Cape.
Treasurer—Even S. Thompson, Wind Lake.

ROCHESTER
Chairman—George H. Blake, Rochester.
Town Clerk—William Bell, Rochester.
Treasurer—A. J. Robertson, Rochester.

WATERFORD
Chairman—Fred Cooper, Waterford.
Town Clerk—Chris. Berger, Waterford.
Treasurer—Eric Peterson, Waterford.

BURLINGTON
Chairman—A. M. Aldrich, Burlington.
Town Clerk—Edward F. Rakow, Burlington.
Treasurer—Adam Pesch, Burlington.

VILLAGE OF BURLINGTON
Clerk—C. H. Benschlein.
Supervisor—H. E. Zimmerman.
Treasurer—August Benschlein.

VILLAGE OF UNION GROVE
Clerk—E. W. Trent.
Supervisor—O. L. Crabb.
Treasurer—W. J. Callender.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

USE BARNES' INK
A. S. BARNES & CO., 56 E. 10th St., N. Y.

MEN to take orders in every town and city; no delivering; good wages; pay weekly; no capital; steady work. GLEN BROS, Rochester, N.Y.

WANTED--SALESMEN
Local and traveling. Good pay. Permanent. Experience not necessary. Apply quick. Established over 40 years. Phœnix Nursery Co., Box 1215, Bloomington, Ill.

WANTED—A FEW MORE BOOK AGENTS in this and the adjoining counties for "Our Journey Around the World," a brand new book by Rev. Francis E. Clark, Pres't of the United Soc. of Christian Endeavor. The best chance to make money ever offered to all who want profitable work. A good agent—man or woman—in this vicinity can earn $100 a month. Now is the time. Distance no hindrance, for We Pay Freight Give Credit, Premium Copies, Free Outfit, Extra Terms, and Exclusive Territory. For particulars and choice specimens of the 200 engravings, write to
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Sold by all local Druggists.

FARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

FREE TO CONSUMPTIVES
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. Cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain. Take in time. 50 cts.
HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. 15 cts at all druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

CANFIELD DRESS SHIELDS ARE UNRIVALED

DID YOU GET YOURS
There were 3,134,934 Packages of HIRES' ROOTBEER sold in 1894, which made 15,675,735 gallons, or 313,494,700 glasses, sufficient to give every man, woman and child in the United States, five glasses each—did you get your share? Be sure and get some this year.
A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.
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THE CHAS. E. HIRES CO., Phila.

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IN AN ICY DOWNPOUR.

A FIERCE HAILSTORM OUT OF A CLEAR SKY IN AUGUST.

An Adventure on the Plains of New Mexico—Hailstones Large as Chestnuts That Cut Like Flint—More Than Two Hundred Sheep Killed In a Few Minutes.

"Traveling last summer by buckboard eastward over the plains that skirt the Penasco valley in New Mexico," said an amateur raucheman, "our trail for a long distance lay through a sheep grazing country. It was a still, bright day, in which, owing to the rarefied air due to the high altitude, the August heat was not oppressive. Early in the afternoon we passed a flock of about 2,000 sheep pasturing so near the trail that we exchanged a buenos dias with the Mexican shepherd. We gave the shepherd a handful of tobacco and a light for the cigarette which he proceeded to roll from a little square of cornhusk that he took from a pouch in his ragged coat. He thanked us, and as we started to drive on remarked, with an expressive gesture toward the western mountains dimmed by pearly clouds like a mist:

"'Va a llover, senores.' (It is going to rain.)

"Three miles ahead of us was an adobe hut and corral which might afford us shelter should it rain, which from all appearances we thought unlikely. But the rain came and quickly. When we left the shepherd, the sun was shining in undiminished splendor, and the whole sky, except that behind the mountains, was clear. Before we had got half way to the hut raindrops were falling thickly as our first warning that the sky above had become overcast, and that from the direction of the western mountains a dense cloud like a black mist, rent by lightning flashes, was advancing toward us with the speed of a whirlwind. My companion, Lon Tompkins, an old timer, was driving, and he gathered up the reins and put the whip to the horses.

"'We'll make the best run we can for that 'dobe,' he said, 'but the rain will catch us with all we can do.'

"In a minute more it was raining hard with a dense downpour that hid alike the adobe house and corral ahead and the shepherd and his flock behind. Then came a brisk rattling upon the buckboard, a pelting of our hands and faces as if by bird shot, and hard white drops like pearls were rebounding from the backs of the horses, stinging and driving them forward like blows of a whip. It was the cutting of hail.

"'Now it's neck or nothing,' said Tompkins as he grasped the reins more tightly and braced his feet against the dashboard. No need to urge forward the horses. All effort was directed to keep them under control as they gathered and sprang forward with increasing speed under the sharp blows of hailstones that now were driving down as large as chestnuts and all the time coming thicker and larger.

"Another minute and the horses were crouching and quivering and leaping from side to side under the rain of ice lumps that bruised our hands and faces like the striking of pebbles. It was appalling, the weight and force with which they fell. The horses were getting beyond control just when, ahead and to the left, we saw looming through the ice torrent the towering shape of trees. They were nearer than we thought. Tompkins reined the horses sharply to the left. A dozen mad plunges onward, a thump, and the sharp grinding of a wheel hub against a tree trunk, as the buckboard careened and nearly threw us out, and, lo, we were in an oasis of safety, out of the fury of the white downpour, beneath the broad spreading branches of the grove of great cottonwoods that tower about the muddy water hole at Las Alamosas.

"The horses quieted down the instant they passed beneath the sheltering branches, and stood panting and steaming, their eyes swollen and bloodshot from the cruel pelting of ice. Our broad sombrero brims had somewhat shielded our faces, which, nevertheless, like our hands, were bruised and swollen. Tompkins' hands had suffered most, as he had been compelled to expose them in handling the reins. But, drenched and sorous we were, it was with content and thankfulness that we leaned against the tree trunks, with leaves and twigs and scattering hailstones sifting thickly down upon us, while from the upper branches showers of broken foliage and glancing hail were flying outward to mingle with the icy downpour. All the while there was the almost ceaseless crash and roll of thunder and flashing of lightning.

"In our haven of safety we remained until the thunder died away and the hailstones ceased to fall. The rain, subsiding into a gentle patter, stopped as suddenly as it had begun, and the commotion of the elements receded to the west, where flashes of lightning broke from a raincloud which still veiled the distant mountains.

"A glorious burst of sunlight broke through clouds at the zenith, sending them flying all ways and revealing a sky as blue as turquoise.

"'The river will be too high to ford before tomorrow,' said Tompkins. 'Shall we go on and camp on its bank or go back to Penasco?'

"We decided to go to Penasco, where there was a hotel, and turning round took the back trail. The Mexican shepherd who had warned us of the shower was moving about with his dog, and we could see as we approached that some of the sheep were feeding, while others remained still on the spot where they had huddled at the beginning of the storm. When quite near we saw why these sheep were not feeding. They lay upon the ground, fully 200 in number, killed by hail. Of the sheep that had gone to feeding many were bleeding at the nose, and their swollen eyes bore signs of the cruel battering they had sustained. The Mexican had sheltered himself and his dog under the enveloping folds of his heavy woolen serape. He looked rather sad over the lamentable condition of his flock, but seemed to regard the occurrence as a vicissitude in his business that might occur at any time and was to be accepted with resignation. At the worst it was not his loss, but his master's."—New York Sun.

To Clean Men's Clothing.

One of the most valuable cleansing fluids for men's clothing consists of one pint of deodorized benzine, one half a dram of sulphine ether, the same of chloroform, a dram of alcohol and a very little good colorne. If it is used for cleansing coat collars and outside garments, apply with an old piece of soft black silk. For neckties, either dark or light, apply with a piece of white silk. In washing solid black goods put a tablespoonful in a gallon of warm water. The mixture will cost about 25 cents.—Philadelphia Times.

MAKING LAWS IN FRANCE.

The President Has No Veto When Bills Pass Both Houses.

The process of legislation in the French chamber is very simple, as described by The Chautauquan. Each chamber may initiate legislation upon any subject except the finances, and a bill upon any subject whatsoever must be passed in all its parts by a majority vote in both chambers in order to become a law. This is not only necessary, but it is also sufficient—i. e., the president of the republic has no veto power upon the legislation of the chambers. The constitution provides a period of 30 days between the passage of the law by the chambers and its necessary promulgation by the president of the republic and reduces this period to three days in case the chamber should vote that promulgation is urgent. Within those respective periods the president of the republic may demand of the chambers a reconsideration of the measure, and they are required by the constitution to accord the request. If they repass the measure by majority vote, the president must yield and promulgate the law.

The chambers can also initiate the call of the national assembly for the purpose of amending or revising the constitution. The chief question which has arisen in the exercise of this power is whether the chambers can limit the action of the national assembly by their agreement beforehand upon the subjects in regard to which the constitution may be amended or revised. The affirmative view of this question would be a security to the rights and powers of the smaller body, the senate, since the national assembly is composed of the members of the two chambers in joint assembly, but the more numerous deputies have espoused with great unanimity the negative view, and it must be recognized that they have the logic of the matter with them. The national assembly is the sovereign power in the constitution and cannot be limited, therefore, by a branch of the government, or even by the whole government, in its action. The national assembly may consider any subject it will when once it is organized. The chambers in joint assembly also elect the president of the republic.

ATTAR OF ROSES.

Six Billion Damask Buds Gathered Every Year to Make It.

Since the emancipation of the Balkan provinces the manufacture of attar of roses has become a great industry in Bulgaria and has been taken up on a large scale in Germany. We have all been accustomed to connect the fabrication of attar of roses with Persia and Syria, and even now India and Constantinople furnish probably the largest markets for it, but although the art of making it was discovered in Persia the manufacture has now nearly or quite died out, and the center of the business is now the country about Kazanlik, on the south slope of the Balkans, close to the Shipka, or Wild Rose pass, famous in the history of the Russo-Turkish war. The rose growing belt is situated at an average altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea and extends to a length of about 70 miles, with an average breadth of ten miles. On this ground are produced annually from 5,000,000,000 to 6,000,000,000 rose blossoms.

The number of varieties cultivated is very small. Ninety per cent of all the blossoms are taken from a bushy variety of the Rosa damascena, or damask rose, known to our gardeners mainly as the ancestor from which the infinite variety of hybrid perpetual roses derive a large part of their blood. Of the remaining 10 per cent a part is gathered from the white musk rose, which is frequently planted as a hedge around the fields of pink damascena, while the rest are furnished by a dark red variety of damascena. Other sorts of roses have been tried, but some yield no attar at all, and others give an essence having the perfume of violets or pineapple or hyacinth rather than of roses.—London Public Opinion.

A Ministerial Doubt.

The new pastor of the country church was an eminently practical man as well as a good Christian, and on the occasion of his first sermon he proceeded at its close to test the practical Christianity of his hearers.

"I should like to know," he said, glancing over the congregation, "how many women in this assembly have not spoken a harsh word to their husbands during the past four weeks."

There was a stir among the auditors, but no other indication that the shot had told.

"Indeed," he went on, "I am so anxious to know that I shall ask that all the women who have not done so rise to their feet and be counted."

He paused a moment and waited. One rose far over in the corner, then another near her, and soon they had come up all over the house until there were at least 50 on the floor. The preacher counted them carefully. Then he added:

"Fifty-two," he said. "Well, really, dear friends, I had no idea there were so many widows in this community."—London Tit-Bits.

Literal Readings.

It is by no means necessary to go to Swiss hotels or foreign health resorts to find choice specimens of English "as she is wrote." The notice, "Any one trespassing on these grounds without permission will be prosecuted," was posted up in Ireland, and on that ground may perhaps be excused, but the following lamination, which appeared some years ago at an English watering place, was really alarming: "Visitors are cautioned against bathing within 100 yards of this spot, several persons having been drowned here lately by order of the authorities."

An Irish tramway exhibits the misleading warning, "It is dangerous to walk on the line by order of the directors." A tricksy sprite seems to be over at the elbow of the framer of warning and threatening notices. The following specimen was to be seen by the side of the highroad near Canterbury a year or two ago. It is probably still there: "Traction engines and other persons taking water from this pond will be prosecuted."—Cornhill Magazine.

They Warn Crocodiles.

Two or three species of birds are known to accompany the crocodile whenever he appears above water. Many a hunter has had his prospects for a shot spoiled by the alarm given to the reptile by his watchful attendants. When they see any one approaching, they will fly at the crocodile's nose, giving loud cries, and the beast never waits to investigate, but instantly shuffles into the water at his best speed.

Not the Girl to Endure a Slight.

"We need no ring to plight our troth," he suggested as he kissed her impetuously.

"Yes, we do," retorted the maiden. "None of your sleight of hand tricks with me."—Detroit Tribune.

England's Foreign Made Matches.

"An Indignant Englishman" writes: "Why do all or nearly all our big cafes and restaurants in the city and west end use foreign trade matches? One takes a match to light a cigarette or cigar and sees on the box, 'These matches are manufactured in Sweden,' or sometimes it is Belgium. Can't we manufacture them? There must be and there are plenty of English manufacturers who can produce matches as cheaply and as well as foreigners. Perhaps they can explain this question. One gets sick of seeing that everything used in this country is made abroad, even to matches. If we can make them in England, why can't they be used everywhere here and not imported in such quantities from abroad? Let us help our own country people when we can, and I think we ought to be able to in this case."—London Telegraph.

Placating the Bridegroom.

Mr. Newman (tearfully)—Maud, I'm sure you don't love me as you used to. We've been married only two months, yet you've hired your dinner to hurry away to the Municipal Protective league.

Mrs. Newman—Hush, Willie. Your tears quite unwoman me, dear. Be a good, brave little husband, and I'll hurry home and bring you a lovely box of cigarettes.—New York Herald.

A NEW FLOOR COVER.

Worn-out Footgear Turned to a New and Useful Purpose.

A new use has been found, it is said, for old boots and shoes. This is how they are treated in the process of conversion into a novel kind of house carpet:

The shoes are thrown promiscuously into an immense tank, into which steam and dissolving compounds are run, thereby causing the old shoes to take a thick liquid form. Certain proportions of tallow, borax and glue are then introduced, and the pulp is run into molds.

The molds are shaped after the plan of a regular sand mold and may have the form of flowers, leaves, figures or geometrical designs. The pulp is run into these molds, and the figure hardens in the cold air. These casts are arranged in the proper figure or design, when a cementing process begins. The cement is a compound made from leather pulp and glue, and it is run between the figures. The figures soften a little with the compound, and the whole hardens together.

In the casting of each figure a different colored pulp is used—red pulp for red roses, white pulp for white flowers, green for leaves and so on. Thus elaborate designs may be carried out. Then come the pressing by the use of rollers and polishing with varnish.

The result is a nice looking floor covering, the cost of which is less than straw matting and less than oilcloth—in fact, an economical and durable carpeting.—Shoe and Leather Gazette.

ACCORDING TO RUSKIN.

What the Critic Considers the Necessary Requisites of True Art.

Ruskin, as an art critic, says, "Life without industry is guilt, and industry without art is brutality." But the brutal man is immoral. Hence it would follow that art is a moralizing force. In what way may it be regarded as a moral lever in a materialistic age? Mr. Ruskin, with other social reformers of the day, speaks again and again of the need of more integrity and simplicity in modern life. He also points to simplicity and sincerity and truth to nature as the first requisites of true art and recommends them both to artists and art students. But are simplicity and sincerity the characteristics of an age which begins to take a deeper interest in art, so that the latter becomes actually an important ethical factor in the refining process of society?

Art has mostly flourished in the midst of a corrupt society, the product itself of a perishing civilization, reflecting in its later developments a contemporaneous degeneracy in mind and morals. This is simply a historical commonplace. Mr. Ruskin replies after this manner: Tracing the rise, progress and decline of high civilization, he speaks of a period bearing strong resemblance to the times we live in, when "conscience and intellect are so highly developed that new forms of error begin in the inability to fulfill the demands of the one or to answer the doubts of the other." "Then," he says, "the wholeness of the people is lost. All kinds of hypocrisies and oppositions of science develop themselves. Their faith is questioned on one side and compromised with on the other. Wealth commonly increased at the same period to a destructive extent. Luxury follows. The ruin of the nation is then certain." He shows how in such a case art becomes the exponent of each successive step in the downward course, not as the cause, but as the consequence of such a state of things. "If, in such times, fair pictures have been misused, how much more fair realities? And if Miranda is immoral to Caliban, is that Miranda's fault?"—Scottish Review.

The Boy and the Mule.

A boy, apparently much agitated, rushed into a house recently and said: "I don't want to alarm yer, but I've got big news. The man sent me up from the livery stable to tell yer"—

"Good heavens! What is the matter?"

"Why, yer know, yer little boy, Aleck, what the men can't keep outer the livery stable round the corner?"

"Yes—well?"

"I told Aleck just now not to go inter the stable among the horses, but he wouldn't mind me."

"Oh, dear! What has happened?"

"He said he wanted to see what a mule would do if he tickled his heels with a straw."

"Oh, heavens!" gasped the lady as she clung to the mantelpiece for support.

"Well, marm, yer boy Aleck got a straw, snuck up behind a sorrel mule, tickled his heels, an'"—

The lady started for the door. "An the blamed critter never lifted a hoof," said the boy.

"Never as much as switched his tail. It's a mighty good thing for your boy that he didn't, too, or he'd hev been sent to kingdom come." And he dodged out the side entrance.—Exchange.

Secret of Napoleon's Success.

Europe had grown accustomed to military surprises in the few preceding years. The armies of the French republic, fired by devotion to their principles and their nation, had accomplished marvels. But nothing in the least foreshadowing this had been wrought even by them. Then, as now, curiosity was inflamed, and the most careful study was expended in analyzing the process by which such miracles had been performed. The investigators and their readers were so overpowered by the spectacle and its results that they were prevented by a sort of awestricken incredulity from recognizing the truth, and even yet the notion of supernatural influence fighting on Bonaparte's side has not entirely disappeared. But the facts as we know them reveal cleverness dealing with incapacity, energy such as had not yet been seen fighting with languor, an embodied principle of great vitality warring with a lifeless, vanishing system. The consequences were startling, but logical. The details sound like a romance from the land of Hills.—Professor Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" in Century.

Mara's Voice.

Mara had a voice that extended from middle G to E in alt and was one of the most facile and flexible ever known. She delighted in the florid music of Hasse, Graun, Benda, Jommelli, Pergolese, Porpora, Sacchini and others of that school, and with the utmost care executed passages that are now consigned to solo instruments, such as the violin and flute. She held the stage from 1771 to 1802, with an occasional appearance after the latter date.

His Bed Holiday.

The late Lord Randolph Churchill evidently believed in the rest cure. He is reported as having an ideal of a holiday, which was "to go to bed in a quiet room, stay there during the day reading and dozing, dine in slippers and dressing gown in the evening and as soon as convenient thereafter go back to bed."

Unexpected.

A few years ago, when "Hold the Fort" was one of the new and popular hymns, the superintendent of a Sunday school took a great dislike to the song. After hearing the story readers may be disposed to think that his antipathy was not without reason.

It was at a children's day exercise of the Sunday school. The arrangements were for the whole school, headed by the superintendent, to make a triumphal entry into the church, in which the audience were already seated. Accordingly a hundred or more boys and girls formed in line, each class headed by its teacher, and carrying banners marched in at one of the side entrances. As they marched they sang "Hold the Fort." The superintendent, smiling and perhaps a little pompous, led the way.

At the moment of entering the church they were beginning the second stanza, which runs:

See the mighty host advancing,
Satan leading on.

The audience was quick to appreciate the ludicrousness of the situation, and a ripple of amusement went through the church. Several in the procession stopped singing and smiled. The awkwardness of his position dawned on the superintendent, and he turned very red. Some of the children, seeing their elders smiling, laughed outright.

A complete breakdown was imminent when one of the teachers began to sing "Onward, Christian Soldiers." This was immediately taken up by the whole school, and a fairly successful entry was made. "Hold the Fort" has never since been a favorite with that Sunday school.—Youth's Companion.

GASTRIC JUICE.

All sweet dishes improve in flavor by being kept cool.

Gastronomic scholars hold the wing to be the best part of the turkey.

In soup making allow a quart of water for every 1½ pounds of meat. This should be an invariable rule.

If sponge cake is mixed with cold water, it is yellow, but if the water be boiling hot the cake will be white.

Never serve tea or chocolate with fried foods, says an authority on gastronomy. Serve coffee with fried lobster, oysters and all kinds of fish; also with cheese.

A pretty way to bake apples is to cut them into halves, leaving on the skin. Sprinkle a little sugar over them and bake in a pan, skin side down. The skin need not be eaten, but it holds the slice in form.

When fruit is served either as a first course at breakfast or as dessert at dinner, it always should first be chilled. Set it on the ice and see that it gets thoroughly cold and then notice how much more acceptable it is.

A Roman styling for writing cost in the time of Julius Cæsar about 5 cents.

A MAIDEN IN MIDAIR.

Professor Herrmann Explains the Trick of "Aerial Suspension."

The first aerial suspension that attracted any considerable attention showed a page, usually a young woman, brought to the center of the stage, hypnotized and stood erect between two slight wooden rods, which had been previously inspected by a committee chosen from the audience, says Professor Herrmann in the Boston Herald. These rods were placed under the woman's elbows, and she was then raised from the floor, so that her feet cleared it a few inches only. After this one rod would be removed, and the performer would cause the body of the page to slowly rise from a perpendicular to a horizontal position, the only support visible being the rod on which the one arm was apparently resting in the lightest and most insecure manner possible. The magician would then pass his wand all around the body of the page in order to convince the spectators that there were no wires or unseen supports aiding in the deception. After allowing the page to slumber in midair for a few moments she would be slowly lowered until her feet touched the ground. Then she would step forward and smilingly acknowledge the applause that always followed this seemingly marvelous illusion.

Now, the manner in which this trick was performed was this: One of the uprights, or rods, was a remarkably strong one. One end of it fitted into a socket in the stage or the platform used for the performance, while the other end was hollow. When the rods, which were the same in appearance, were placed under the page's elbows, a steel plug fastened about the girl's elbows fitted into the socket on the stage. Now the page's figure was really incased in a network of slight but very strong steel bands, all jointed in such a manner as to allow her to move about apparently without the slightest restraint. The cage, or framework, of steel bands was fitted together with noiseless butt joints that set themselves as soon as the page was raised from the floor and straightened out at right angles with the supporting rod, the joint at the elbow being strong enough to sustain the whole figure the moment it was perfectly horizontal, and thus it was that the page was enabled to lie apparently sleeping in the air, with no other support than the tip of her elbow resting on a slender rod. When the performer desired to release the subject, he simply raised her body slowly, touched a little spring, released the elbow joints, lowered her to her feet, and the performance was over.

TOO MUCH "F. O. B." BUSINESS.

A Chicago Importer Who Favors the English Rule of Charging For Everything.

When a Chicago importer gets a bill for goods shipped from London, he finds charged up to him the cartage and the box in which the goods are shipped—perhaps even the nails and the iron strip with which the box is held together.

"I think this practice is the correct one," said a local importer. "It is the product of a higher commercial development than ours—a better, more thoroughly organized system. It is a system in which the element of guessing in figuring up a year's income and expenditures is practically eliminated. The practice prevalent in this country of selling goods f. o. b. is not the sound one, and every necessary expense which is 'thrown in' by the seller as an inducement to the buyer marks a step in the wrong direction. And if there is any profit in this way of doing business it goes not to the buyer, as he may imagine, but to the seller, because the latter in figuring the price of an article is sure to make a liberal allowance on his side of the fence to cover the cost of this concession. He has never estimated, exactly, what a box of given dimensions does cost him, but he will make a guess at it in establishing prices which is sure to cover it and a little more.

"The practice comes not from any desire to make money in boxes, I think, but from the large handed way of doing this in this country. In older countries, like England, men are content with earning smaller percentages on their investments and they figure more closely, while in the United States the average business man looks for much larger returns and thinks it a waste of time to be getting the cost of a box down to the very nails and then charging it up. If he did this, moreover, his customer would probably think him small and closefisted and be inclined to take his trade somewhere else.

"I believe in our glorious institutions—I spent three years fighting for them some 30 odd years ago—but I am not blind to the fact that our British cousins do a good many things, particularly in the commercial line, better than we do. It is this very closefistedness, if one chooses to call it so, this dealing on close margins, that has helped them into their domination of the entire commercial world. Science is accuracy in business as in everything else. The man who succeeds is the man whose aim is true, who, like the Benjamite slingers, can throw at a hairbreadth and not miss. He doesn't guess or approximate, particularly in the matter of expenses."—Chicago Tribune.

Set Great Store on Apples.

An American recently returned from England calls attention anew to the high appreciation in which choice apples are held abroad.

"I had occasion," said he, "to repay a few courtesies received at the hands of some English business acquaintances and did so by giving a dinner. In the course of conversation the subject of American fruit, and apples in particular, was mentioned.

"As once my guests became most enthusiastic, and that led me to send over here for some. They arrived—choice selected Northern Spys—before I left for home. I don't think in all my experience I have ever received more hearty and sincere thanks for any present I have ever made.

"Of course our apples are exceedingly toothsome, but it was almost impossible for me to comprehend the delight they afforded my English friends and their acquaintances. In two cases special dinner parties were given, just exactly as one might be given here if you were presented with a fine saddle of venison, a wild turkey or some other rare game.

"From my experience you can state positively that if you want to make an Englishman your friend for life and at a comparatively light outlay just send him a barrel of choice American apples, and I might add, just one line to that—be sure that they are well packed for export."—New York Herald.

Lillian Russell's French.

Lillian Russell's French is an accomplishment of which she is as proud as she is of her beauty or her voice, and she delights to air dainty little phrases all her very own. She can say "champignons santos" with a charming accent, and as this is the blond and buxom singer's favorite dish she often has occasion to sound her accent "ongue" and her clear "o."

But pride must have a fall, even Lillian Russell's pride, and when she visited Andran, the composer, at his country house near Paris the catastrophe occurred. Miss Russell sang to the composer in his own language an air from "Giroflo-Giroflo." The gallant Frenchman when she had finished cried rapturously: "Oh, madame, what a heavenly voice! The song has never been properly rendered before. But what a pity I could not have the pleasure of hearing you sing it in French." It is said the fair Lillian was borne to her carriage on a shutter.—New York Journal.

Moody Jowett.

One evening while John Addington Symonds was at Oxford he dined with Professor Jowett. After dinner the latter sat staring at the fire and would not speak, but yet did not seem to want Symonds to go. At last he spoke oracularly: "When I don't say anything, people fancy I am thinking about something. Generally I am thinking about nothing at all. Good night!" At another time he said: "Mr. Swinburne is a most curious young man. He used to bring me long and eloquent essays. He had a very remarkable power of language, but it was all language. I could never find that he was following any line of thought."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Poppæa, Nero's wife, paid 4 cents a quart for asses' milk to bathe in

SHE WAS STILL NAN SMITH.

Though Ten Years Had Changed the Town, His Love Was Still Waiting.

He had been away from his home town for years and years—which means, in this instance, ten years—and he had gone away because pretty Nannie Smith hadn't asked him to stay. Men do that sometimes.

Now he had come again, and as he wandered about the old place there was almost pain in his heart to note the changes time had wrought. Everything was new, and it made him homesick to wander about seeking the things of his childhood and boyhood days and finding them not.

But he found Nannie Smith and went to her as a tired child goes to its mother. She was kinder than of yore, and she was really glad to see him. And he? Well, she was ten years older, but she was still as it it had been but yesterday since he had told her goodby.

"I fancy," she said to him as they sat on the broad piazza of her home that evening and looked over toward the hills beyond the town, "that you feel quite a stranger within our gates."

"Yes," he said sadly, "I could scarcely have believed it if I had not experienced it. Ten years is not eternity, either."

"No, but time changes more than eternity."

"It surely does in this instance. Everything is changed."

"Not everything; almost everything," she corrected him.

"No, everything, everything," he insisted, quite hopelessly.

"There's one thing that hasn't changed, John," she said in such a tone that he looked up at her curiously.

"Tell me what it is," he asked eagerly.

"I want to see it."

"You can't see it very well, John," she smiled, "because it is my name."

Ten years had been a long time for John to wait, but she made him wait a month longer, and when he came back to his native town again Nannie Smith's name underwent a change also, but it didn't sadden John as the other changes had done.—Detroit Free Press.

WHEN GOLD WAS HIGH.

The Memorable Scene of Black Friday on the Stock Exchange Recalled.

On Black Friday, Sept. 24, 1869, the goldroom is crowded two hours before the time of business. In the center excited brokers are betting, swearing and quarreling, many of them pallid with fear of ruin, others hilarious in expectation of big commissions. In a back office across from the goldroom Fisk, in shirt sleeves, struts up and down, declaring himself the Napoleon of the street. At this time the ring was believed to hold in gold and in contracts to deliver the same over $100,000,000.

Speyers, whom all suppose to represent Gould as well as Fisk, begins by offering 145, then 146, 147, 148, 149, but none will sell. "Put it up to 150," Fisk orders, and gold rises to that figure. At 150 a half million is sold him by Mr. James Brown, who has quietly organized a band of merchants to meet the gamblers on their own ground. From all over the country the "shorts" are telegraphing orders to buy. Speyers is informed that if he continues to put up gold he will be shot, but he goes on offering 151, 152, 153, 154. Still none will sell. Meantime the victims of the corner are summoned to pay in cash the difference between 135, at which the gold was borrowed, and 150, at which the firm is willing to settle. Fearing lest gold go to 200, many settle at 148. At 155, amid the tremendous roar of the bull brokers, bidding higher and higher, Brown again sells half a million. "One hundred and sixty for any part of $5,000,000." Brown sells $1,000,000 more. "One hundred and sixty-one for $5,000,000." No bid. "One hundred and sixty-two for $5,000,000." At first no response. Again, "162 for any part of $5,000,000." A voice is heard, "Sold $1,000,000 at 162." "One hundred and sixty-three and a half for $5,000,000." "Sold $5,000,000 at 163½." Crash! The market has been broken, and by Gould's sales.—Scribner's.

Discouraging.

"John," she said thoughtfully, "of course it is well to be proud of our daughter's success at the seminary, but—but"—

"But what, my dear?" he asked.

"Well, it seems to me that you are a trifle thoughtless at times."

"I don't quite understand you," he said.

"It's all right to speak of her standing in her class," she explained, "and it is all right to be proud of her social accomplishments. Talk of her taste if you wish to, her cooking and her singing lessons, her vivacity, her knowledge of modern languages and her sunny disposition, but—but"—

"Well, what is it? Where have I made any mistake?"

"Why, it's about time to find a husband for her, and I would suggest, John, that you say nothing about her gymnastic work or the fact that she played center rush on the seminary football team. I have noticed that that has a tendency to discourage young men."—Chicago Post.

An Invalid's Amusement.

In Cambridge the other day a small girl was seen picking bits of paper out of a barrel of household refuse that was waiting in the street to be removed by the city department, and when asked what she could be doing said she was hunting up torn letters for her sister, who was sick "She amuses herself," explained the innocent child, "pasting the pieces together and reading 'em." If this sort of pastime is to become popular with invalids, it behooves people to burn their correspondence instead of tearing it to pieces and casting it into the dust bin. What is fun for some daughter of Eve on a sick couch might prove disastrous to the writers of missives should evil disposed persons take to this singular occupation.—Boston Herald.

Drawn In.

Hanson—How did you come to marry the widow Rancour instead of her daughter? I thought it was the daughter you were after.

Janson—Well, so I was, to tell the truth, but when I asked Marie to marry me one day she said, "Ask mamma," and when I started to do it I stammered so with nervousness that mamma said "Yes" before I had the question out.—Somerville Journal.

Not Flattery.

"Now tell me," said Miss Flatnote in a compliment courting tone, "do you think my singing voice is at all adapted for the stage?"

"Certainly, mademoiselle," replied the professor, "admirably adapted, and for a very difficult class of stage work."

"Oh, you mean to flatter me!"

"Not at all. I refer to pantomime."—Boston Transcript.

Bessie Knew.

The other day at the Teachers' association a class of children, ages from 5 to 9 years, were giving an exercise in phonics. The teacher had received correct answers of descriptions she had given of trees, woods, etc., and then thought she would describe a Brook.

"What do we find running through the woods, moving silently on the ground, with but little noise?" she asked.

For a long time the little ones were quiet, and then a little hand was raised.

"Well, Bessie, what is the answer?" the teacher questioned smilingly.

"Tramps," piped out the little one.—Newark Advertiser.

The Bengal Grosbeck.

The Bengal grosbeck builds a nest shaped like a bottle and always selects for its support a long, lithe limb, overhanging a stream of water. The entrance is beneath, and from the situation and peculiar shape it is absolutely impossible for a snake to gain admission to the nest. One naturalist records seeing his attempts on the part of serpents to get at the nest, but the hungry snakes always fell off into the water.

"Hail to the Chief" is a song in the second canto of Scott's "Lady of the Lake." It is a boat song, designed to imitate those of the Scottish boatmen. The melody was written by Sir Henry Rowley Bishop.

HE LOST HIS TEMPER.

The Steamboat Captain Was Hasty, and Also Lost $5,000.

An old man who has been telling a good many people that he once ran a steamboat on the Mississippi river has been cruising around the down town hotels for several days. Yesterday evening he heard a man reviling a bootblack for accidentally putting blacking on his patent leather shoe.

"Don't lose your temper, kunnel," said the cap'n gently. "Don't lose your temper. I did that foot thing once and lost the foundation of a big fortune by it. It was like this: It was in 1855, and I was running the Belle of Helena from Memphis to New Orleans. She was a mighty boat for speed, and she was pretty near the only sidewheeler on the whole Mississippi. There was a rival boat, though, named the Deborah Burr, and that year they sent her up and had her hilers put in her. She was laying down at Big Bend Landing when I saw her first after that, and when her cap'n see us coming he just backed out to the channel and tooted three or four times and started for New Orleans.

"I made up my mind to catch her, and I made it up still more when Bill Bryant, the gambler, came to me and said if I beat the Deborah Burr to Natchez he'd give me $5,000. Yes, sir, that was his offer. I know I had that money sure, but I just wanted to make old Carroll—he was the

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DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE NEGRO

The approaching constitutional convention in South Carolina and the Hemphill-Tillman truce between the conservative and reform factions of the Democratic party are fully significant of that party's programme in shaping the destinies of the new south. The leaders of both wings make no secret of the fact that the constitutional convention has been called for the sole purpose of contriving some way to deprive the negro voters of the state of their right of suffrage and allow only white men to control the government.

The result is an agreement that the constitution should provide: (1) For a permanent disfranchisement of the negroes so far as it can be done without conflicting with the constitution of the United States; (2) that no white man shall be disfranchised except for crime; (3) that the new instrument shall contain no legislation; and (4) that it shall not be submitted to a vote of the people for ratification. It is a general idea that negro disfranchisement is already made effective in the state by deception, false counting and intimidation, but since the flagrant frauds of the last election even southerners are disgusted and determined to accomplish the same end by legal methods.

This formal, open avowal of a determination to deprive 100,000 citizens of the right of suffrage under semblance of law is commendable at least for its honesty. There can no longer be a misunderstanding in the north of the attitude of the party toward the colored vote. No white man is to be disfranchised except for crime. The most ignorant "white trash" can vote the Democratic ticket but no negro however intelligent and lawabiding can enjoy the right of suffrage. This avowal of the two wings of the Democratic party of South Carolina is an expression of popular opinion in that state and it is significant that both the conservative and progressive factions of the party, one preaching the destiny of the new south and the other opposed to northern immigration should unite on a measure so seemingly contrary in spirit to our constitution and form of government.

It is the opinion of both factions that until the negro is disfranchised there will not be an end to lawlessness and riot within the borders of the state which constantly menaces peace and prosperity.

Of course from the northern point of view, the proposed action appears in all the light of a rank injustice, but aside from this it is difficult to see any solution of the race trouble in an act which, depriving men of a voice in the government, must discourage all incentive to a better knowledge of the duties and rights of citizenship. To take away the right of suffrage from the class must seem only to plunge them deeper into darkness of ignorance and increase in them a spirit of lawlessness.

SCIENCE AND CRIME.

It is expected that considerable expert testimony will be introduced at the trial of Durrant, the young man in San Francisco who is charged with having murdered two young women.

On the clothing of one of the victims have been found fragments of human hair and horse hair, and microscopic examination proves them to be respectively five two-thousandths and twenty-one four-thousandths of an inch in thickness.

These measurements are said to correspond with those of Durrant's hair and that of the horse he rode on the day of the murder. Scientific investigation is making it more and more difficult for murderers to escape detection, but it may be doubted whether knowledge of this fact will prove effective in reducing the number of capital crimes. Men and women who kill usually commit the act in the heat of passion, or in a spirit of revenge which pays no heed to the probable consequences.

The supreme court of the United States will, on May 6, listen to arguments on the petition for a rehearing on the income tax cases. Associate Justice Jackson has informed the chief justice that he will be present on that occasion and as he is now able to resume his place on the bench, it seems reasonable to expect that the cases will be reopened when the court again takes up its regular work next fall.

One of our contemporaries suggests that the forthcoming Illinois Democratic state convention "institute inquiries regarding the whereabouts of one Adlai Stevenson."

Mr. Stevenson knows a thing or two. He is merely keeping shady while waiting to see which way the silver wind is blowing.

English investors and speculators are regaining confidence in American securities, and the stock markets are feeling the benefit of the boom.

If we can send our stocks and bonds abroad freely, there will be less trouble in holding on to our gold.

The wordy warfare is to continue. Ex-Governor Waite is going to edit a newspaper. There ought to be some means found for suppressing this windy nuisance. One thing is certain, every issue of his paper will witness against him.

Schweinfurth, who claimed to run a branch of "heaven" out in Ogle county, Illinois, has been arrested, and proves to be a fallen angel. The authorities are making it so hot for him he may now enquire "where he is at."

INCOME TAX INJUSTICE

The income tax law as it was passed contemplated the raising of $40,000,000 and was intended to reach the capitalist and money-lender, that class that is the best able to pay, but which usually contributes the least toward supporting the government. The supreme court of the United States has excluded this class from the operation of the law, and this discrimination will reduce the government receipts fully $30,000,000 making the probable receipts not more than $10,000,000, an amount hardly worth the trouble and expense of collecting.

If the law had been put upon its passage in its present shape it would not have received a score of votes, for the most earnest supporters of the measure would have bolted it unless it included rents and bonds.

The very people above all others that the law was to reach are exempt, and as class legislation is contrary to the spirit of the constitution, it cannot stand. The idea of taxing the merchant, the manufacturer and the salaried man, and letting the bond-holder and land-lord go scot free is manifest injustice. The effect is so different from that intended and is so entirely un-American that it cannot be excused or defended. It is a mockery of every idea of justice.

The supreme court having invalidated that portion of the law which would compel the capitalist to contribute his just proportion, and raised grave doubts upon the remainder, it is but just that the next congress should pass a law refunding all taxes collected, and this should be the first business of the new congress. It is not a question of technicality but an act of plain justice. The law has failed to work as intended, and as it cannot be adjusted to reach all incomes, then every dollar that is collected from those who come within the law, should be paid back and the law repealed. No government in time of peace should tax its people upon the fruits of their labor or the accumulations of their thrift and economy. More than sufficient revenue can be obtained by a protective tariff, paid by the foreign manufacturer and importer, for the privilege of our markets and that is the wise and patriotic way to provide money to run our National government.

LET JAPAN ALONE.

Russia, France and Germany have made a joint protest against the ratification of the treaty of peace between Japan and China.

This is understood in England to be really a protest against certain advantages which Great Britain is supposed to have secretly secured by negotiation with Japan.

At all events England and Japan are in accord, and it is expected that England will support Japan if the latter ignores the protests of the other countries.

There is no good reason for European meddling with Japan.

No national interests are to suffer as the result of the peace settlement, and if the powers are disappointed because they have been unable to grab something for themselves, they may as well swallow their chagrin.

If Japan is asked to give up the territory conquered from China, Japan might fitly reply that she will think of it when Germany restores Alsace and Lorraine to France.

One day last week the sales of wheat futures amounted to 32,895,000 bushels, which was the largest day's business for upwards of three years.

At Chicago the price of wheat advanced seven cents in seven days, an active demand being created chiefly because nobody seemed for the moment to be in a position to supply wheat.

It is claimed that Chicago is now the greatest source of supply for the world, there being 26,000,000 bushels stored in her elevators, with comparatively little at other points, except 5,000,000 at New York.

The foreign buyers have been holding off, hoping to secure the Chicago supply at their own price, but there was not capital enough behind the speculators there to pinch the foreigners, who had but little wheat afloat for their own markets. The firm of Armour & Co., is reported to have made enormous profit by the advance, as it is thought they owned at least 12,000,00 out of the 26,000,000 bushels stored in Chicago.

Those Democrats who are so delighted with the current increase of wages, are only emphasizing what Republicans predicted.

It was the shadow of free trade and the fear of Democratic legislation which knocked the spots out of business.

Now that that party is done for, business takes its chance. That is what we expected.

A Republican congress has been elected and there will be no more mischief. The protective principle is firmly intrenched and we may look for increasing confidence and prosperity.

If ex-Governor Waite will keep out of the Republican party, Colorado will remain in the Republican column. No greater calamity could come than his joining it.

A New Jersey young woman has had the experience of being struck by two trains going in opposite directions.

She lives, and the doctors hope that she will recover. Becoming confused while standing between the tracks she was struck by one engine and knocked against the cars of another train, and she was thrown back and forth until the trains had passed.

Next year will be one in which old maids should get in their work. It will be leap year and there will not be another till 1904. Eight years will be a long time to wait for another chance.

Last week the price of wool was the lowest ever reached in this country. Farmers who voted for Democratic free trade have a vivid object lesson in this fact.

Senator Allison is a presidential possibility. He is a capable and safe leader and can easily be elected.

The factions in the Democratic party are getting further apart every day. Before long the contending elements will be ready to aid the Republicans to success, rather than be beaten by the other faction.

A prominent Chicago man celebrated his birthday by cutting his throat. This style of recognizing one's anniversary is not likely to become popular, and in no instance is it recommended for repetition.

The infamous income tax will prove a blessing in disguise. It will be the biggest kind of a Republican vote getter.

THE FREE SILVER "CRAZE."

The Journal has been cautious about calling the free silver movement a craze, because lunacy cannot be charged against such men as Senators Jones and Stewart, nor the large number of newspapers that espouse the cause of free silver, for their arguments are at least plausible. But in parts of the west and particularly in the silver producing states the movement has become a craze. There are also portions of the middle states where the movement has many sympathizers. An Indianapolis correspondent who has traveled through the state, says the currency discussion seems to absorb the attention of the people. The farmers quit work and gather at the cross-roads to talk over the subject, and even the school boys take sides upon the question.

The tariff question never created so much discussion, and the independence with which the farmers deal with the subject is a new phase in politics.

The free silver cranks declare that no party affiliations will bind them. They will vote with the party that will give them free silver. All sorts of literature relating to the question find free circulation. One or two books have had such a run that until lately the book stores have been unable to fill the demand. In the rural districts the people are so excited that they gather at the stores and hotels to hear some one read the free silver books.

On the other hand, there are strong opponents of free silver, and sound money literature is read and studied.

To meet such a craze as this demands activity on the part of those opposed to free coinage.

It will be difficult to overtake it with argument and anything like contemptuous treatment of the movement would defeat itself.

Improving times is doing something to check the craze and set the people to more careful consideration of the other side of the question. Meanwhile there is need of the clear presentation of the probable results of independent free coinage. The people must not be allowed to deceive themselves with vain expectations. Free coinage would bring great perils with it, and these perils ought to be clearly pointed out.

NICARAGUA'S SMARTNESS.

No fair minded person will approve the action taken by the Nicaraguan government in closing one of her ports and deserting one of her towns to English occupancy. It was a trick that no government worthy of standing among nations would be guilty of. The conditions imposed by England, and which, if not openly approved by the United States and other powers, were not, at least, criticised, and are not unreasonable or hard to accomplish. For the indignity and injury England demands indemnity in the sum of only $75,000, and Nicaragua should have paid it at once.

Nicaragua cannot evade the payment and will be without sympathy and support in her refusal.

President Zelaya, who put into execution the smart trick of giving the English authorities the slip at Corinto, seems to be a shallow brained agitator of about the caliber of Altgeld, and acted with utter disregard of consequences.

He should have known that Great Britain will now be compelled, on pain of being laughed at by all civilized nations, to collect the $75,000 no matter at what cost, and even if it requires the forcible closing of every Nicaraguan port.

It becomes more and more apparent that Nicaragua is playing a game of bluff with the hope that the United States will help her out.

The greasy little republic no doubt thinks the United States will enforce the Monroe doctrine in its behalf, and so it would doubtless, but for the fact that the doctrine cannot be used to cover up insolence or dishonesty. Nicaragua is clearly in the wrong and must make proper amends and pay the reasonable damage she owes to England, and then the United States can put in operation the Monroe doctrine by seeing to it that England withdraws her troops from American soil.

The United States labor commissioner, Colonel Carroll D. Wright, said in a recent address in New York: "In the past, the mill owner and manufacturer cut wages when times were hard, but when times were good they did not seem ready to raise them.

From all quarters of the country we are receiving reports of voluntary increase of wages. I am glad to see it. If employers would only convince employes that there is a bond of sympathy between them, much trouble would be averted."

Perhaps a new spirit has come over the manufacturers. We must give them credit for learning from experience, and working men should recognize the bond of sympathy, if it has really developed.

War news come thick and fast. A little war cloud, about as big as a man's hand, arose in the city of Mexico the other day. Two Mexican police soldiers chased an attache of the German legation for riding his bicycle on the sidewalk. The German took refuge in the legation, the officers followed, and attempted to arrest him.

The German minister promptly kicked the Mexicans out of the place, and the chief of police subsequently apologized.

That ended the war.

President Cleveland has been invited to attend a Democratic "sound money" conference at Memphis. This gives him a chance to write another letter, and if he has nothing definite to write about sound money, he might write about the Tennessee method of stealing a governorship.

The Democrats are very confident that they will not hear much about the tariff in the next presidential campaign.

Certainly they won't if they are going to take to the woods. But the Journal thinks that protection and reciprocity are still very live topics.

What a howl would go up from the administration and what a derisive shout from the people, should the supreme court knock out the entire income tax.

Grover's "just and easily borne tax" has just about finished the remnants of the Democratic party.

Some of the Chinese generals are opposed to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Japan.

Perhaps they have gotten their second wind, and want to show what they can do at sprinting when they are at their best.

In Rochester, N. Y., the bakers have been running each other until they have brought down the price of bread to 1 cent a loaf.

That makes it cheaper to loaf than to work.

AMERICAN POETRY OF TODAY.

The Journal while decidedly opposed in politics to the New York Sun, and always ready with a dab for Mr. Dana, is just as ready in acknowledgment of his learning and experience. Mr. Dana is scholarly, and in every way a remarkable man.

He is an acknowledged authority and expert in poetry. It is pleasant to know that he does not regard the current poetry of this country as degenerate.

Of course lots of verses are published in the newspapers and magazines which are ephemeral and of little merit, but for general consumption we believe this poetry to be as good as the average of any previous age. Mr. Dana says that:

"In our century we have had not less than a thousand pretty fair American poets, and at least 100 of superior merit and as many as ten of high distinction and half that number of higher yet, besides one master singer of the empyrean, who was also a philosopher."

The Sun describes the poems which it likes and dislikes, as follows:

"Among the poems sure to be rejected by The Sun, we may mention those that are trivial, or clumsy, or brainless, or too dry, or faulty in rhythm or rhyme, or unintelligible, or morose, or splutterish, or hypochondriacal, or rabid, or hyppish, or ungrammatical, or shatterpated. We like best the poems of lofty spirit, of geniality or humor, of the nobler emotions, of nature, of the higher fantasies, of just satire, or sanctity, and of those blessed affections which bind us one to the other as we pursue our way through the world. These are the poems we like to print."

We heartily commend this category to the poets and their critics.

If poetry is of any service to the world it must elevate the thoughts. Twenty-five years ago a large number of the hymns used in the churches were songs of death and judgment. All that is changed.

Today the churches sing of life and victory. The most popular and lasting secular songs are those which elevate the emotions, and the best poetry is that which leaves a good taste behind.

Away with the "decadent" rot, or of the earth earthy, and the fuliginous stuff which conceals thought in clouds of smooth verbiage.

SILVER IN THE EAST.

The settlement between Japan and China, which opens up a prospect of enlarged trade with the 300,000,000 people of China, is expected to have a marked effect upon the price of silver. It may be doubted, however, whether this effect will be sudden. Although China is a silver producing country, comparatively little silver circulates among the people.

Their business is mostly done with copper cash, and it will be a long time before silver comes into common circulation.

China will have to establish a silver coinage in the first place, and the people will have to learn to use and appreciate it. No doubt increasing civilization will call for increased amounts of silver, and if manufacturing industries are established in China silver will come into general circulation.

It would certainly be a world-benefit if silver should appreciate through the new conditions in the east.

As the New York Tribune puts it: "With the rise of silver, prosperity will return to South and Central America, while immense advantages will accrue, both to British India and to the United States."

But the larger business of silver using countries, the greater need of international bimetallism, in order to facilitate exchanges between the nations.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

The report just made by the British royal commission, which has been investigating the use of opium in India, will not please the anti-stimulent advocates.

The conclusion is that opium is no more harmful than alcohol. Indeed, the commission says that opium is often beneficially used by residents of India, and begets no specific disease.

In the Indian army and civil service, opium eating in moderation is very common, and among the people the consumption of the drug is as regular as that of tobacco, spirits, tea and coffee in western countries. Nevertheless the use of opium in India and other countries of the east does produce the most horrible effects, and it is difficult to avoid the impression that England does not care to prohibit it because such prohibition would greatly curtail British trade.

The soda fountain has for months been in a state of innocupation, or as our great and good president would say "innocuous desuetude," but now it is in full bloom and gives down 149 distinct and several beverages—all soft—to the delectation of the razor-pointed-young man and susceptible and always-thirsty maiden. The Journal recommends water as a new drink for 1895, which will increase the assortment to 150.

It might be a surprise to the jaded tastes, if the druggist should offer a drink of aqua pura frigida. Taken in limited quantities it is refreshing and stimulating on a warm day.

The way to bring down the price of beef is to quit eating it. The New York papers say the consumption of meat in that city has fallen off one-third since the advance in prices.

Men who are the most free to give advice are usually the least willing to take it from others.

The Bicycle Business.

Some definite idea of the growth of the bicycle business in this country may be gained from the fact that whereas the total number of bicycle manufactories in the United States was but six in 1885, with an output of only eleven thousand wheels, and in 1890 but seventeen, with an output of forty thousand, at the present time there are one hundred and twenty-six factories, which will make an aggregate of nearly or quite half a million machines this year. The increase in the last five years has been nothing short of marvelous, and it is probable that the next five years will see very great advance upon the present product of these fast-multiplying concerns.

Poor Nicaragua.

New York World: The American mind finds it quite difficult to accept the idea of a government which, like that of Nicaragua, claims recognition as an independent power, and yet is unable after two months' notice to raise the insignificant sum of $75,000 with which to discharge an undisputed liability. The people of the United States raise six times that amount every day merely to meet their pension payments for a war that ended thirty years ago.

England's conduct in the Nicaragua matter is arrogant and cowardly, but it is characteristic. It is the course she has always taken in dealing with small nations. She is a swaggerer and a bully except when the other party is a country of her own size.

SMILES.

Ice cream signs are growing conspicuous.

The first Good Friday—Robinson Crusoe's man.

The clarion notes of the coaching horn are heard in the land.

"This is a terrible bore," remarked the cork as the waiter inserted the corkscrew.

The woman who rides horseback every day may be said to be regular in her habits.

No, Maude, dear, it doesn't take an athlete to jump a board bill.

REFUSED $12,000 IN GOLD.

Circumstances In Which It Looked as if the Money Might Be a Burden.

James Clark of Old Town knows a good story in connection with the sinking of the steamship Pacific in the straits of Juan de Fuca in 1875, of which the only survivor was Neil Henley, now of Tacoma. Mr. Henley floated around for hours on a raft after the Pacific was struck by the bark Orpheus. With him on the raft was a man named William Sampson, who became exhausted and sank, Mr. Clark says, with between $10,000 and $12,000 in a belt around his body. The fact that Sampson had the gold on his person was known to Mr. Clark and a few others only, and it has never been published.

Clark and Sampson were miners together on the Yukon river in Alaska. The mining claim was a rich one and was known in the Yukon district as the Three to One. It was so called because the party that mined and owned it was composed of three white men and a Chinese. They returned to Victoria to spend the first winter after taking out about $5,000 apiece in gold, and the next spring when they went back to open up the mine again they found that the floods had swept away all their machinery and they would have to spend a considerable part of the season in making and putting in new machinery to handle the placer deposits. Sampson became discouraged, and he sold his share in the diggings to his partners for about $5,000 and returned to Victoria. The Three to One made money that season the same as the season before.

Shortly after Sampson returned to Victoria he shipped on the steamer Pacific, intending to go to San Francisco. He put the gold in a belt around his body, as was the custom in those days. The raft on which he and Henley floated was in reality a chicken coop. Sampson felt he could not last much longer in the heavy sea, which rolled the coop fearfully, and he begged Henley to take the gold. The latter, feeling that he would never live to set foot on shore again, refused to take the belt, and down it went with poor Sampson to the bottom of the sea. Henley was soon picked up. The next day, though, he regretted the loss of his companion on the chicken coop. He also deplored that he had not taken the proffered belt with its burden of gold.—Tacoma News.

ROMEO AND JULIET.

The Matinee Girl Found It Dull and Not Up to the Times.

"Did I go to the matinee?" said the blond girl with the red ribbons on her hat to her companion in the street car. "Yes, I did, and it was the most tiresome thing I ever sat through. Yes, it was 'Romeo and Juliet.' I've heard a great deal about Shakespeare's plays, but I never saw one before, and I don't care ever to see another. Why, there's nothing funny in it. Classical? Oh, I suppose so, but I tell you Shakespeare was not up to the modern ideas of what makes a good play. His plays ought to be rewritten and a little more fun thrown into them.

"Why, I noticed several places where they might have rung in a modern idea or two and made a great improvement. For instance, there was that dance that they do in the early part of the piece. Now, how much prettier it would be to have a ballet come on instead, or if they were going to have one of those slow, poky old dances, why couldn't they have turned on different colored lights? Then there was that balcony scene, where Romeo and Juliet throw kisses and talk gibberish at each other. Now, that would have been real funny if they had had a comedian hiding behind the shrubbery watching them and cutting antics over them.

"And then at the end of the piece, where Romeo kills Juliet's other lover and takes poison, and then she wakes up and stabs herself—that was horrible It made one's flesh creep. I can't bear to see such things. And to think of their ringing down the curtain on it and making that the end of the piece! If I'd been Shakespeare, I would have added another scene, in which they all come to life again and have a nice wedding march. Or, if they could not do that, it seems to me the people who stage the play might have the two torch bearers who retire to the wings while Romeo and the other lover fight their duel do a wing dance at the side of the stage. I just dote on wing dances. Then the people who did not like to see the horrid part would not have to watch it. They could watch the wing dance. And the people who like death scenes could watch them, and so everybody would be pleased. Don't you think so?"—Buffalo Express.

The Grave of Mrs. Thackeray.

A few weeks ago, when taking a walk from Leigh to Hadleigh along the highroad, I found myself passing by the gates of Leigh cemetery, and I bethought me to turn aside for a few moments in order to visit the grave of Mrs. Thackeray. The cemetery is by no means full, and so I easily found the spot where she is laid to rest.

The grave is only a few paces from the entrance gates, on the left hand side of the center road, and consists of two portions of ground labeled "E 34" and "E 35." A memorial cross marks the spot and stands on two receding blocks. The whole of the design is constructed of white marble, and on the upper block, from which the shaft of the cross springs, is carved the following inscription:

To the dear memory of
Isabella Gethen Thackeray.
Born 1818; married 1836 to
William Makepeace Thackeray.
She died at Leigh Jan. 11, 1894, aged 76.

At the back of the cross are the words "Dominus Illuminatio," and in the center the letters "IHS."

From this inscription it appears that both Mr. Leslie Stephen and Anthony Trollope are wrong in giving the date of marriage as 1837.—Notes and Queries.

The Best Way to Serve Food.

Refinement in serving food—that is, the use of pretty and suitable dishes, clean table linen and food that should be hot—hot in reality, and cold food in the proper condition—may have much to do in making persons contented, even delighted, with a simple diet. The idea that seems to prevail at many hotels and boarding houses and in some private families is that people like a great variety of food at one meal, when in reality satisfaction usually comes from the fact that in the midst of plenty it is impossible perhaps to select one dish that is perfectly prepared and served. A broiled chop, a slice of bread or a roll and a cup of coffee, each perfect of its kind, may delight the palate of a gourmet if the linen is dainty and the china and silver pretty and bright.

Where the Burden Rests.

He—I come around here so often because most of the other girls I know are such bores.

She—I am sorry you think so.—Brooklyn Life.

Inhabitable Real Estate.

"She's contented with her lot."

"I guess so. She dwells on it a great deal."—Detroit Tribune.

Justified Suspicion.

"Yes," said the landlord, who was showing a prospective tenant through the house, "the flat is fitted with all modern improvements, good sanitation, ample heat and light arrangements, a fine kitchen, elevator service all night, and the rent is only $25."

"Say no more," interrupted the flat hunter sadly. "I must refuse the inviting offer. There can be only one inference from your low rent—there is a young lady pianist in the flat above."—Chicago Record.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

C. F. Dahl, a well known Washburn furniture dealer, has made an assignment.

A walking club has been formed by the young women of Lodi this spring, the object being improvement in the walking ability of its members.

Jere Shay, an inmate of the Wisconsin Veterans' home at Waupaca, was accidentally drowned in the river at that place.

Benjamin Bixby is on trial at Hudson for the murder of his wife. Jan. 1, 1894, Mrs. Bixby was instantly killed in the family home at Emerald by the discharge of a gun. The husband claimed the weapon fell for its hanging place on the wall and produced the fatal consequences, but his wife was known to have an insurance of $3,000 on her life and some of the neighbors had Bixby arrested on suspicion.

Mayor Smith of Beloit, and Mayor Starkweather of West Superior, have opened war upon the gambling houses in their respective cities.

Pensions have been granted persons residing in Wisconsin as follows: Original—James H. Waldo, Waupaca, Waupaca county; Edward L. Moody, Springfield, Walworth county. Increase — Soren Swenson Appleton, Winnebago county; Neil Gillespy, Janesville, Rock county. Reissue—Arnold Wagener, Sturgeon Bay, Door county; Egbert E. Lee, Forward, Dane county; Henry H. Kyle, Augusta, Eau Claire county. Original widows—Sally M. Ellis, (mother) Wyocena, Columbia county.

Mrs. Betsy McMillen, one of the oldest residents of Watertown, died last night, aged nearly 93 years.

The farm residence of Jacob Basler near Plainville, was entered by thieves yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Fifty dollars in cash and $2,300 in well secured notes were taken. Mr. Basler was in the field and his wife was at a neighbor's. There is no clue to the robbers.

The drouth in the vicinity of Reedsburg is becoming alarming. Not more than one-eighth of the wheat crop will be let stand, the rest being dead, and the ground planted in other grain.

Pensions have been granted to residents of Wisconsin as follows: Original—Joseph Harris, Manning. Additional—Wm. Jones, Milwaukee. Renewal and increase—Martin A. Cook, Pardeeville. Reissue—Orlow Klinger, Richland Center; Andrew Oleson, Rockdale; James Smith, Lake Geneva; Peter G. Stickler, Janesville; Jacob Wallrabenstein, Hartford.

The Rev. and Mrs. David Lewis of Sturgeon Bay, celebrated their golden wedding yesterday, having been married at Fond du Lac fifty years ago.

City Treasurer Gruber of Black River Falls, turned over to the city $191.53 interest money caused by the city funds while on deposit during the past year.

A skunk farm is to be established near Hancock by Frank Knight, who will raise them for their hides and oil. Geo. Foster of Berlin, will have charge of the farm.

Berlin teachers are making good use of the telephones in the school houses to hunt up truants. Almost daily some runaway pupil is detected by the phone.

The Hon. Alexander Graham, the author of the celebrated Graham liquor law, died at Janesville, aged 78 years.

William S. Curtis, a switchman employed in the Northwestern yards at Appleton, while uncoupling moving cars last evening caught his foot in the guard rail and fell. Before he could be extricated he was run over and killed.

The Milwaukee Base Ball club lost their first game of the season yesterday to the Minneapolis club by a score of 4 to 3.

The Martin Thrush supposed suicide case at Ashland developed yesterday into what is thought to be a most cold blooded murder. Two suspects were arrested this evening and are now in the county jail. They are the murdered man's wife and Casper Emory. The dead man was about to be buried, but before issuing their statement the attending physicians insisted on a closer examination of the wound in the skull. It developed that the brain had been pierced by a semi-blunt instrument and that the revolver thrown to one side of the body was put there to throw the officials off the track.

In a terrific gale yesterday afternoon eleven cars of an Omaha freight train were blown from the track near Eau Claire. The track was blocked for several hours. Much minor damage was done in outlying districts.

Capt. Harry B. McMaster, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Eau Claire, and City Treasurer Charles T. Green were arrested at Eau Claire for embezzlement. The former on charge of embezzling $25,000 from the bank and the latter for misappropriating $25,000 from the city. The arrests astonished the whole community as not the slightest intimation has gone forth as to a shortage in either case. The men had lost heavily of late speculating on the Chicago Board of Trade. Both will plead guilty.

Pensions have been granted to residents of Wisconsin as follows: Original—Edwin B. Stephens, Wisconsin Veteran's home; William Worden, Ithaca; Joseph Gibson, Longwood; James Duke, National Soldiers' home. Additional—James Lucas, Basswood. Increase—Allen Whipple, Brodhead; Frank A. Kayser Milwaukee. Reissue—George W. Putnam, Seymour; Charles Layton, Richland Center. Original widows—Anna McCarthy, Iron River; Anna Elizabeth Lorch, Milwaukee; Hannah A. Cummick (mother). Brothertown.

The Walworth county board of supervisors have unanimously instructed the poormasters of each town in the county to refuse aid to any person who kept a dog or dogs. One supervisor said he knew of a case where $125 worth of fancy poultry had been destroyed by a dog whose owner was supported by the town poormaster.

Dr. Charles Ottilie, one of the best known German citizens of La Crosse, died at his home of heart trouble after an illness of four or five months. He was a gallant soldier in the late war.

T. C. Shove, the ex-banker of this city, was rearrested at his present home in Minneapolis yesterday on a charge of taking deposits after the bank was insolvent.

The Genuine Merit

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla wins friends wherever it is fairly and honestly tried. To have perfect health, you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system.

Hood's pills are prompt and efficient. 25 cents.

Makes light of things—the candle maker.

Japanese Liver Pellets are the best family medicine for liver complaint and constipation. 50 pills in vial 25 cents. W. R. Kirkby.

No More Darning.

With stockings and socks made of paper, the latter to be sold at 3 cents a pair, the work of the darner and the laundress both are considerably diminished. Up to this time the expense of splitting, twisting and preparing paper yarns for commercial use has been so high that manufacturers of fabrics have found little inducement to use them in making textiles. Lately, however, a number of paper-pulp manufacturers have been at work on the problem of producing cheap pulp yarns, with the result that a new process has been formulated. The old method of splitting, twisting, etc., has been done away with and a much simpler and inexpensive mode has been adopted. —Philadelphia Ledger.

Eggs Are All in All.

Eggs are a perfect meal in themselves, everything necessary to the support of human life being contained in them in the proper proportion and the most palatable form. Plain boiled they are wholesome, although masters of French cookery tell us that it is possible to dress them in more than 500 different ways, all not only economical but wholesome.

A Doubtful Chance.

First Mouse—"Let's go out and scare that crowd of women. Are you with me?"

Second Mouse—"Better be careful. If they happen to belong to the new woman crowd, you may get smashed."—Indianapolis Journal.

The person who will follow Dr. Chauncey Depew's receipt for happiness in old age may be old, but he will hardly know it. The doctor, though 61 years of age, says he feels as young as ever, and he certainly acts and talks as young as he did twenty years ago. Here is his receipt:

Keep in touch with the young. Join in their games, be a partner in the dance, romp the fastest and turn the quickest in the Virginia reel or the country dance; go up to the old college and sit down and light your pipe and sing college songs; take the children to the theatre and howl with them at the roaring farce, and laugh with them at the comedy and cry with them at the tragedy; be their confidant in their love affairs, and if they are not equal to it, write their love letters, and never stop writing some for yourself.

The income tax collected in the United States from 1863 to 1877 yielded $346,908,738. The law was repealed in 1871. The original measure taxed all incomes over $600 and under $10,000 at the rate of 3 per cent., and on all over $10,000 it levied a tax of 5 per cent. In 1865 the law was amended so as to increase the 3 per cent. tax to 5 per cent., and the 5 per cent. tax on incomes over $10,000 was changed to a 10 per cent. tax upon the excess over $5,000 income, the exemption of $600 remaining the same. In 1867 the $600 exemption was changed to $1,000 and the tax was fixed at 5 per cent. on all incomes in excess of $1,000. In 1870 the exemption was made $2,000 and the tax 2½ per cent. The tax was paid during 1868 by 250,000 persons out of 40,000,000 and represented an aggregate income of not less than $850,000,000.

Handsome teeth do much toward establishing good looks. Then take care of them. Never go to bed without brushing them carefully. Don't shut them together and rub the brush across the middle of them, but open the mouth and brush in and out and up and down and between until every particle of food is dislodged from between them and they are thoroughly clean and white. Two or three drops of spirits of camphor in the water once a week will keep the gums healthy.

Early rising is claimed to be one of the best health restorers and complexion beautifiers; but it should be remembered that early rising is positively injurious unless it is preceded by early retiring, so that at least seven or eight hours of "Natures' sweet restorer, balmy sleep," may be secured each night.

Constipation and sick headache permanently cured, and piles prevented by Japanese Liver Pellets, especially adapted to children's use. W. R. Kirkby.

An easy way to commit suicide is to leave off your heavy underclothes under the impression that summer is here.

It doesn't seem so strange when you come to think of it, that a man who is always in liquor should be well preserved.

Great things are expected of the telautograph. The recent trial over one of the lines between Paris and London was in every respect successful. A speed of twenty-two words a minute averaging five letters to the word, was obtained. The reproduction was to all appearances, except shading, an exact fac-simile of the sender's telautogram.

John MacRae, Druggist, Raleigh, N. C., writes: "Some of the cures made by the Japanese Pile Cure is wonderful and from my dealings with you for the past 3 years, I know your guarantee is perfectly good. W. S. Kirkby.

South America has the greatest unbroken extent of level surface of any country in the world. The Llanos of the Orinoco are so flat that the motion of rivers can scarcely be detected over an area of 200,000 square miles.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil, horse brand, is a wonderful liniment for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains and bruises for man or beast. $1.00 size 50 cts; 50 ct size 25 cts. W. S. Kirkby.

Ex-Governor Waite need not have taken the pains to deny that he was a Republican. He has too many wheels and other machinery in his head to be a Republican.

Monroe Whalen of Birmingham, Ala., writes: "I purchased six boxes of your Japanese Pile Cure from Mr. Anzi Godden, and it has entirely cured me of a case of piles of 22 years standing; will advise my friends to use it." W. R. Kirkby.

BABY ONE SOLID RED

Literally on Fire with Eczema from Head to Feet. Screaming and Clawing all the Time. Added to this were Abscesses and Suppuration. Local Doctors and Remedies without Relief. Entirely Cured by CUTICURA. Now Stout and Hearty.

Our little baby, almost 2½ years old, was taken with some form of Eczema when she was about three months old. Her little body was one solid red from the soles of her feet to the crown of her head, and she seemed to be literally afire, screaming and clawing all the time. When she was about five months old, there was added to her affliction, abscesses and suppuration. We tried the local M. D.'s, and some other remedies without any relief. I had read considerable about the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and one of our neighbors had used them, claiming that they were as good as claimed. I concluded to try them, and after the use of three or four boxes of CUTICURA, and about one and one half bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with the CUTICURA SOAP, our little one is now entirely cured, and is stout and hearty. Your CUTICURA REMEDIES are all and more than you claim them to be. I always have a good word to my friends and neighbors for your excellent remedies.
C. H. WOOD, White Cloud, Mo.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

Nothing can be more encouraging to discouraged parents than the remarkable cures daily effected among infants and children by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Cures in childhood mean a lifetime of freedom from torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.
"How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

IT STOPS THE PAIN
Back ache, kidney pains, weakness, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

IN paint the best is the cheapest. Don't be misled by trying what is said to be "just as good," but when you paint insist upon having a genuine brand of

Strictly Pure White Lead

It costs no more per gallon than cheap paints, and lasts many times as long.

Look out for the brands of White Lead offered you; any of the following are sure:

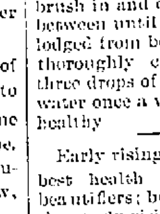
"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier," "Shipman."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.
A good many thousand dollars have been saved property-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.
Chicago Branch,
State and Fifteenth Streets, Chicago.

A GRAND OFFER!
FREE MME. A. RUPPERT'S FACE BLEACH



MME. A. RUPPERT says: "I appreciate the fact that there are many thousands of ladies in the United States that would like to try my World-Renowned FACE BLEACH; but have been kept from doing so on account of price, which is $2.00 per bottle or 3 bottles taken together, $5.00. In order that all of these may have an opportunity, I will give to every caller, absolutely free, a sample bottle, and in order to supply those out of city, or in any part of the world, I will send it safely packed in plain wrapper all charges prepaid, for 25 cents, silver or stamps."
In every case of freckles, pimples, moth, sallowness, blackheads, acne, eczema, oiliness, roughness, or any discoloration or disease of the skin, and wrinkles (not caused by facial expression) FACE BLEACH removes absolutely. It does not cover up, as cosmetics do, but is a cure. Address
MADAME A. RUPPERT, (Dept. O.)
No. 6 East 14th St., NEW YORK CITY.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Teething; Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping Cough	.25
27	Kidney Diseases	.25
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness	.25
34	Sore Throat, Quincy, Ulcerated Throat	.25

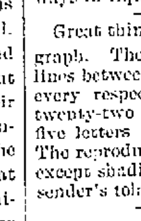
"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' NEW SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 25c.

Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit your vest pocket.
Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (144 pages,) MAILED FREE. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 112 William St., NEW YORK.

SPECIFICS.

VIGOR OF MEN

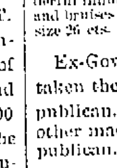
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.



Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN in his own diocese. References required. $18 per week. Write to Joseph R. Gay, 56, Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.



JAPANESE PILE CURE

A New and Complete Treatment, consisting of SUPPOSITORIES, Capsules of Ointment and two Boxes of Ointment. A never failing Cure for Piles of every nature and degree. It makes an operation with the knife or injections of carbolic acid, which are painful and seldom a permanent cure, and often resulting in death, unnecessary. Why endure this terrible disease? We guarantee 6 boxes to cure any case. You only pay for benefits received. $1 a box, 6 for $5. Sent by mail.

JAPANESE PILE OINTMENT, 25c. a Box.

CONSTIPATION Cured, Piles Prevented, by Japanese Liver Pellets the great LIVER and STOMACH REGULATOR and BLOOD PURIFIER. Small, mild and pleasant to take, especially adapted for children's use. 50 Doses 25 cents.

For Sale by W. R. KIRKBY Druggist.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee.
7.25 a m	8.17 a m
9.35 a m	11.30 a m
12.35 p m	11.50 a m
4.00 p m	1.40 p m
7.40 p m	5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
Depart for Chicago.	**Arrive from Chicago**
7.25 a m	10.30 a m
10.55 a m	1.40 p m
12.35 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.35 p m
7.40 p m	
For the West.	**From the West**
12.55 p m	5.05 p m
4.00 p m	8.17 a m
SUNDAY TRAINS.	
For Milwaukee.	**From Milwaukee.**
10.00 a m	8.17 a m
7.40 p m	12.10 and 5.05 p m
	8.35 p m
For Chicago.	**From Chicago**
7.25 a m	12.10 p m
10.00 a m	8.35 p m
7.40 and 4.00 p m	5.05 p m
For the West.	**From the West.**
4.00 p m	8.17 a m

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Trains leave Racine as follows:

Going North.	Going South.
1.05 a m daily	5.33 a m daily
4.25 a m ex. Sunday	7.50 a m daily
5.47 a m Sunday only	8.25 a m ex. Sunday
9.06 a m ex. Sunday	9.35 a m daily
10.15 a m daily	11.35 a m daily
1.05 p m ex. Sunday	2.20 p m ex. Sunday
3.50 p m ex. Sunday	4.38 p m daily
4.26 p m daily	7.52 p m daily
6.35 p m daily	
9.49 p m daily	

RACINE AND MILWAUKEE TRAINS.

Leave for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee
8.10 a m ex. Sunday	7.35 a m ex. Sunday
12.45 p m ex. Sunday	12.25 p m ex. Sunday
4.55 p m ex. Sunday	4.28 p m ex. Sunday

R. TRIST, Ticket Agent.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Mails leave the postoffice as follows:
7.40 a m North, South, East and West.
9.20 a m South and West.
9.45 a m North.
10.30 a m South and East.
11.05 a m South and East.
12.20 p m West.
12.35 p m North.
1.50 p m South and East.
4.00 p m South, East and West.
6.10 p m North.
7.30 p m North, South, East and West.
Mails arrive at postoffice:
6.50 a m North, South, East and West.
8.35 a m North and West.
11.35 a m South, East and West.
11.50 a m North and West.
1.15 p m South, East and West.
2.15 p m South.
2.35 p m North.
4.50 p m North and South.
5.15 p m North and West.
6.45 p m South, East and West.
6.00 p m North.

ANDREW SIMONSON, Postmaster.
WALTER EASSON, Mailing Clerk.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

MIXING OF FERTILIZER.

When and How It May Be Practiced by Farmers at Home.

A study of the fertilizer market shows that a saving of 10 to 25 per cent may be made in the purchase of fertilizing materials by buying at wholesale and taking advantage of low markets. In the home mixing of fertilizers there is a great chance for saving. A common argument against home mixing is that the mechanical condition of the fertilizers will not be equal to that of commercial brands. This need not be so, for by the use of a screen home mixtures may be made fine enough to use in any planter. Some care, however, should be taken that there be a sufficient proportion of well dried materials like blood, tankage or fine ground bone, to make the mixture dry enough so that it will not hold together when pressed within the hand. Where much nitrate of soda is used, the mixing should be done but a few days before wanted for use, as the nitrate has a tendency to absorb moisture.

The advantages of home mixing are: 1. A considerable saving from the prices of commercial brands may be made by buying the chemicals. 2. The mixture can be suited to the crop to be grown. 3. The peculiarities of particular soils may be considered in preparing the mixtures. 4. A saving in freight by using concentrated materials.

The farmer should study the needs of his crop and the deficiencies of his soil to the same extent that he studies the needs of his farm animals. Fertilizers should be used to supplement the stable manures. Except in special cases, their use in this way is more economical than if used alone. The fact that good stable manure supplies considerable nitrogen should point out the need of economizing on this particular element where both stable manure and fertilizers are to be used.

In preparing home mixtures, it is important to consider first that nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in available forms are the only ingredients that we need to consider in the preparation of fertilizers. Lime is often needed, but all mixtures containing phosphates will also supply some lime, while if heavy liming is thought advisable air slacked lime is probably the best material to use, says the author of the foregoing in a communication to Rural New Yorker. He cautions against the tendency to use fertilizers too sparingly and advises the employment of from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre.

Rearing Young Turkeys.

Confine the brood for a week after hatching. Should the mother hen then become restless, she may be let out during the middle of the day. As the turkey retires early and dislikes being disturbed after settling down for the night, be sure to coop them before the sun sets. The young turkeys will eat but little the first week. Feed separate from the mother, for she will devour all the food within reach. Dry bread soaked in sweet milk is one of the best foods for the young, as is curd from fresh buttermilk. When 2 months old, feed whole wheat part of the time and mix cornmeal with their feed. This should not be fed exclusively. Allow liberty, as confinement will kill young turkeys. When the mother hen begins tramping wildly from one side of the coop to the other, let her out unless the weather is unfavorable. When the size of partridges and old enough to follow the mother in long rambles, the young will need but little attention, simply a little feed morning and evening. Do not neglect to bring them home at night and put under shelter until old enough to fly into trees and care for themselves. This advice is from American Agriculturist. It is also suggested that you teach the turkeys to come at the sound of your voice. It will save many a weary tramp in searching woods and fields.

Cowpeas In Ohio.

One of Ohio's progressive farmers, writing to Rural New Yorker, says:

Last year I grew 18 acres of cowpeas for fertilizing purposes and am better pleased than ever with this plant. Land that is unfavorable to clover will grow peas, and as I precede the peas with a heavy coat of rye the soil is filled with organic matter that adds fertility, increases the capacity of the soil to hold moisture and improves its mechanical condition. The last is most important in the growing of potatoes in clayey loams. Potatoes must have loose earth around them when growing, and that follows from the free use of vegetable manures.

Last year I hand picked 45 bushels of peas for seed—partly by proxy, of course. The cost of picking and thrashing was about 50 cents a bushel, and as seed from the south costs me usually $1.25 a bushel delivered on the farm I am ahead of the game. If one were prepared to harvest the peas with hogs, I doubt whether there would be much profit in picking one's own seed, as the feeding and fertilizing value of a bushel of peas is greater than that of a bushel of wheat. Peas are a great cleansing crop.

Cutting Potato Seed.

We do not approve of using small potatoes for seed. Neither do we approve of using one eye pieces. It seems to us that what is needed is to give the starting shoots sufficient nourishment from the seed pieces until the shoots, through their own rootlets, can support themselves. Just why we oppose the use of small potatoes for seed we cannot say, further than that we have uniformly obtained smaller crops from their use than from large potatoes cut to two or three eyes or more.—Rural New Yorker.

Potatoes for vine blight and rot should be sprayed at least four times with bordeaux mixture and paris green.

CORN FOR THE SILO.

How the Corn Crop May Be Disposed of at a Good Profit.

The popularity of corn as an ensilage crop is not likely to decline until some superior plant is found to take its place. By virtue of its large yields, great feeding value and the wide range of soils and climates where it can be produced, corn stands pre-eminently the great ensilage crop of the country. The corn crop can always be disposed of at a good profit if one uses it for feeding either green in the field or in the ensilage form later in the season. Sometimes the grain is so cheap that the growers claim there is no longer any profit in corn. Nevertheless it is and always will be the great crop of this country. Those who depend upon corn alone, however, must take the risk of making or losing which every specialist encounters. A surplus crop means low prices and almost ruin to many farmers; a small crop means high prices, but a small amount of produce to sell. Between these two extremes many farmers make a fair living, but each year knowing that uncertainty is ahead.

Corn culture is sure enough now to make every farmer feel confident that he can raise a fair crop even in dry seasons, but he never has the same confidence in the markets. His whole crop of fine, well matured corn may bring in only a little more than enough to pay for expenses. What is he to do in such a case? Prairie Farmer says:

This would not be if more corn were raised for feeding directly at home. A corn farmer ought to be a stock raiser as well. He has no business to put all of his eggs in such a risky basket. Where corn grows naturally, as in the corn belt, the food for stock can be raised at a mere nominal cost. Nearly one-half of the crop should be used for feeding the cattle grain and preserved for winter feeding in the silo. If the corn in the grain does not sell at a profit the cattle will, and rather than ship the grain to market at a loss it is better to increase the stock and feed the grain to them. This is the only sensible view that any farmer can take. During the past season farmers, for the want of ready money, have sold corn that would not net them a dollar in profit. But if cattle had been fed with the grain the ready money would have been obtained, and more of it. Wheat and corn can be used in other ways than selling to the marketman. The low price of wheat this season has taught many a good lesson, and it is to be hoped that corn growers will see a light for them in the same experience. Corn must be raised for the silo more than it has in the past, and now is a good time to begin it. There is money in ensilage corn and in green corn fodder if we can only study the situation so as to see it.

Irrigation of Vegetables.

Always apply water to the vegetables in the evening as the sun is going down. After each irrigation the soil should be stirred with a hoe, or, better still, you may get a small hand cultivator running on a wheel and which can be bought for about $4. It is quicker and does better work than a hoe and can be set to plow, cultivate or weed between the rows. Irrigate as often as the plants show signs of flagging. Large plants will, as a rule, not need water whenever the soil is wet enough six inches deep to roll up with your hands into a ball, but for small seedlings or newly transplanted vegetables the surface must be kept moist.

In very arid climates it is a good plan, whenever a bed is sown with seeds, to cover it with straw, brush or hay, so as to prevent evaporation. Of course the covering must be removed as soon as the seeds are well up, or they will grow weak and spindly for lack of light and air. The covering is also useful as a protection for radishes, lettuce, peas and other vegetables that may be sown extra early. Whether the water should be applied to the beds by the flooding or by the furrow system depends upon the variety of vegetables cultivated and the quality of the soil. Where the soil is light and contains plenty of manure or vegetable humus, a writer in The Irrigation Age says that the best results are obtained by leaving the beds flat and just running water over them. There are, however, many crops, such as potatoes and strawberries, which need to be grown in furrows.

Barnyard Manure.

Speaking of barnyard manure, Professor Bailey says there are sound scientific reasons for the high esteem in which this manure is held. It contains all the fertilizing elements required by plants in forms that insure plentiful crops and permanent fertility to the soil. It not only enriches the soil with the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which it contains, but it also renders the stored up materials of the soil more available, improves its mechanical condition, makes it warmer and enables it to retain more moisture or to draw it up from below.

News and Notes.

After years of trial Professor Bailey states in one of his reports: "I am convinced that the electric light can be used to advantage in the forcing of some plants."

Estimates on the condition of wheat throughout the United States place it at about two points below that of the corresponding date last year.

The coming boom in farming is windmill irrigation.

Experiments at the stations make it appear that it does not pay to remove the butt and tip kernels from the ear saved for seed.

Rural New Yorker says: We have examined a good many silos and their contents during the past week. The best ensilage has been found in tight wooden silos with the corn cut into the finest pieces.

The cabbage-worm can be conquered by tobacco water or kerosene emulsion.

Hogs and alfalfa fields are a safe reliance on the irrigated farm.

THE LOVE OF CATO.

It Compels Him to Resort to Extreme Measures.

First came a colored man, who looked to be 60 years old, and who was so humped over that he could hardly look up. He was followed by his wife, who was very corpulent and slow moving, and after them came a bright looking girl about 18 years old—their daughter Libbie. Twenty feet behind followed a young colored man named Cato, who was scuffling his feet in the dust and wearing a dejected look.

The trio had arrived at the depot to take the train to a station 13 miles away. They had an hour to wait, and as they sat down on the platform in the sun, Cato came up and sat down on a box of bacon a few feet distant. The colored man employed about the station came up after a moment and looked the quartet over and asked:

"Uncle Billy, whar' yo' all gwine to on de kivered kyars today?"

"Gwine up ter Rossville," replied the old man.

"Who's dat nigger on de bacon box, ober dar?"

"Him's Cato Dade."

"Boy, whar' yo' gwine to?" demanded the employee, as he pointed at Cato.

"No whar'."

"Den what yer loafin 'round yere fur agin de principles ob de company?"

"Cato am in lub wid Libbie," explained the mother.

"Hu! He's trash!" exclaimed the girl, as she tossed her head.

"Am yo' gwine to marry him?"

"No, sah!"

As she uttered these words Cato took from his pocket a vial full of red liquid and hastily removed the cork and swallowed the contents. Fifteen seconds later he stretched out, quivered a few times, and apparently breathed his last. All were looking at him, but for some time no one said a word. Then the employee observed:

"Dat boy has dun gone and killed hisself kase he was in lub. It's agin de principles ob dis corperashun to hev dead corpses lyin 'round yere, an I'll dump him ober de fence!"

There was a swamp opposite the depot, and the employee tugged and lifted and finally got the body on his back and almost to the fence. Then it suddenly slipped off and got up and went away down the track at a gallop. Cato was not dead. He wasn't even sleeping. He was only trying to move Libbie's heart. When he found he had failed, he left. He was 200 feet away when the employee called to him:

"Yo' boy! Now yo' dun lissen to me! De nex' time I dun cotch yo' round dis place deladin de principles ob de railrode I'ze gwine to brake yo' neck in fo' pieces, and doan yo' forgit it!"

But Cato heard him not. His gait had increased to ten miles an hour, and the clatter of his old shoes on the roadbed drowned all other sounds.—Detroit Free Press.

Science & Progress.

FLYING CRUSTACEANS.

Tiny and Grotesque Marine Creatures That Possess the Power of Flight.

Aside from birds and insects, we are already acquainted with several animals which, owing to a special adaptness in one or another of their parts, are able to fly or at least to maintain themselves in the air for a longer or shorter time. Such creatures are bats and the flying squirrel among mammalia, the flying lizard among reptiles, and the flying fish. All these belong to the vertebrata. Quite recently, however, analogous examples have been brought to light among invertebrates.

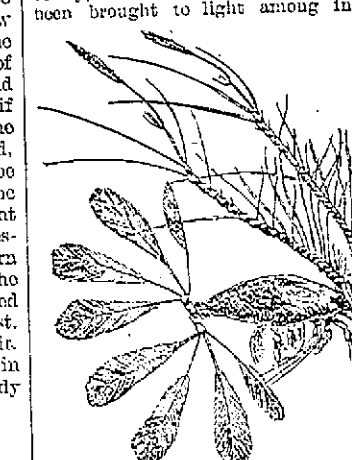


FIG. I.—FLYING CREATURE OF THE SEA.

Insects are no longer the only known arthropods which have the power of cleaving space and transporting themselves through the atmosphere. The same ability is found to be actually enjoyed by a crustacean, a very small one at that, and reminding us neither in size nor shape of the familiar lobster or crawfish.

The facts in connection with this surprising discovery have been translated from the French by Popular Science News and are as follows: Dr. Ostroumoff, director of the biological station at Sevastopol, was on a boating excursion last summer along the shores of the Crimea. One morning, the sea being quite calm and the sky of that deep blue only seen in southern latitudes, he perceived vast numbers of diminutive objects flying in clouds, like gnats, above the surface of the water. Drawing nearer to the phenomenon, the naturalist was able to observe it at his leisure, and this is what he saw: Each one of the tiny beings first poised itself for a moment on the surface, as if to gather strength, then leaped up, described a long and gentle curve in the air and ended the movement by falling back into the liquid element. Some of the animals being quickly caught and placed under a microscope, M. Ostroumoff was astonished at finding that they were simply crustaceans, such as are quite common in the Black sea, belonging to the species Pontellina mediterranea.

Some of the small crustaceans, when microscopically examined, present a decidedly grotesque appearance. Calacolanus pavo, for example, which abounds in the Mediterranean, has a transparent body, with eight feathers of a gold yellow color placed symmetrically at the extremity of the abdomen (Fig. 1).

Another copepod crustacean possesses similar appendages, but much more developed. This is Copilia vitrea (Fig. 2), a

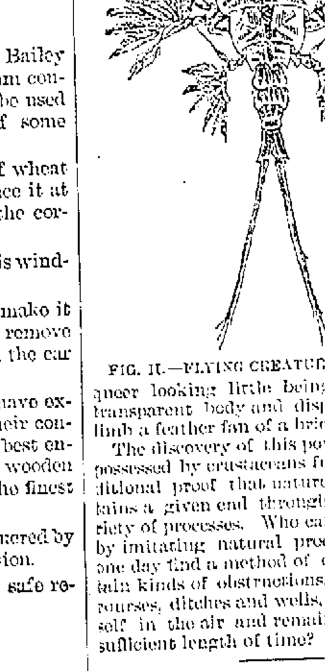


FIG. II.—FLYING CREATURE OF THE SEA.

queer looking little being, also with a transparent body and displaying on each limb a feather fan of a brick red color.

The discovery of this power of flight as possessed by crustaceans furnishes an additional proof that nature sometimes attains a given end through an infinite variety of processes. Who can say that man, by imitating natural processes, may not one day find a method of overcoming certain kinds of obstructions, such as water courses, ditches and wells, by raising himself in the air and remaining there for a sufficient length of time?

The Newly Discovered Element.

"Argon," the hitherto unknown element which Lord Rayleigh and Professor Ramsay have discovered in the air, is a harmless sort of commodity, and it constitutes only about one one hundred and twentieth of the atmosphere. But that we should have so nearly arrived at the close of the nineteenth century without even suspecting that the mixture of nitrogen and oxygen which we have been inhaling was adulterated with anything besides new mown hay, spring flowers, salt sea breezes and odors from oil refineries, as the New York Tribune puts it, is an astonishing fact.

The principal constituents of air exist therein in the proportion of about 77 parts of nitrogen to 21 of oxygen, by weight, and argon is believed to form about 1 per cent of "atmospheric nitrogen." Hence eight one-thousandths of the weight of the atmosphere, or about two ounces of the 15 pounds pressure to the square inch, is due to the newly discovered element.

Lord Rayleigh was engaged for years in experiments before he felt sure that he was dealing with a hitherto unknown substance. One circumstance which to him seemed highly significant was that nitrogen isolated from the air, which is thought to be merely a mechanical mixture, always seemed heavier than that obtained from chemical combinations.

Improving His Opportunities.

Clergyman—I hope, my young friend, you will improve your gospel privileges and mingle freely with the Lord's people.

Mr. Dudely—That's just what I'm going to do. I'm not going to miss one Sunday school picnic if I can help it.—Texas Siftings.

Appropriate.

Significant—Did you know Jack had changed the name of his new mare from Sallie to Mother-in-law?

"No. Why?"

"Because she interferes."—Boston Beacon.

Nothing In It.

Manager—There are only a dozen people in the house.

Modern Prima Donna—I'll go on and sing. It isn't worth while to disappoint such a small audience.—Detroit Tribune.

Eminently Practical Suggestion.

Mr. Billus—I've had a roaring in my head all day. I think I'll consult a doctor about it.

Mrs. Billus—Hadn't you better consult a wheelwright?—Chicago Tribune.

How He Knew.

First Officer (on the Japanese warship)—There's a cruiser reported a little ahead.

Second Officer—Chinese?

First Officer—No, sir. She's headed this way.—Sing Sing Courier.

CURRENT COMMENT.

There are too many defaulting bankers at liberty.—Buffalo Express.

The Chinese should tear down their great wall and build schoolhouses with the material.—New York Advertiser.

Even in the height of his fame Napoleon never dreamed that he would one day be on a level with Trilby.—Brockton Times.

Unless the British lion changes its position the work of twisting its tail properly is going to be attended with some difficulty.—Chicago Tribune.

One of the signs of the disappearance of the financial clouds is the lack of popular interest in the treasury's gold reserve.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ex-Queen Lil is said to spend most of her time in jail in singing and dancing. It must be a terrible strain on the other prisoners.—New York Press.

Delaware can keep before the public by dropping the Addicks business and keeping the people posted about the coming peach crop.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Human nature is human nature, and the man who swears falsely concerning his tax returns will continue to frown down the man who stuffs a ballot box.—Washington Post.

Incomes from poker games are exempt from the income tax in Pennsylvania. What is the matter with New York state? It is said that the game is played here occasionally.—Buffalo Times.

Expert evidence has at last been given that the gas meter under certain atmospheric conditions cannot tell the truth. How is it that it always lies on the side of the companies?—New York Recorder.

One of the issues of the day seems to be the question whether bronze paint is more moral or immoral than silk flesh colored tights. This is a day of small things, especially in the matter of stage costume.—Buffalo Enquirer.

A St. Louis woman has applied for divorce on the ground that her husband is addicted to the suicide habit. Why not simply encourage the habit? A funeral would be much cheaper than a divorce trial.—Washington Post.

SELF JUDGED AUTHORS.

Elizabeth Browning always regarded "Aurora Leigh" as her best.

James Russell Lowell thought "Among My Books" his most creditable performance.

Bancroft prided himself on his "History of the United States," which, after all, is but a fragment.

Washington Irving once confided to a friend that the "Salmagundi" contained his best thoughts.

Hallam thought that his "Literature of Europe" was one of the most exhaustive treatises ever written.

Baxter said that he put his entire religious experience and the whole of the Bible into the "Saints' Everlasting Rest."

De Quincey once said that he expended more thought on "The Logic of Political Economy" than on all the rest of his books.

Campbell liked his first work, "The Pleasures of Hope," better than any other, and of his shorter poems he thought the "Soldier's Dream" was the best.

Gray once said that no one would ever write a better poem than his "Elegy." He considered it not only his own masterpiece, but the best poem in the English or any other language.

Cowper's "Task" is now dull reading, but this author believed that it had immortalized his name. Of his shorter poems he preferred "John Gilpin" to all the others, and in this judgment posterity has agreed with him.

Thomas Fuller thought that his poem "David's Hainous Sinne, Heartie Repentance and Heavie Punishment" was his masterpiece and cherished the hope that it would go down the ages with the great poems of antiquity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WHAT THE PONY SAYS.

Don't forget my salt.

Don't hit me over the head.

Don't forget to feed me three times a day.

Don't put a mean, nasty bit in my mouth.

Don't let some smart Aleck make a trotter of me.

Don't work me all day without lifting my collar.

Don't put blinders on me if I go well without them.

Don't burn the bars of my mouth and think you are curing the lampas.

Don't call me 13 years old when I am 26 and expect me to be as good as ever.

Don't leave me in flytime without covering me with a light blanket.

Don't run me if I have the colic. How would you like that treatment yourself?

Don't allow my stable to be too light in the summer time.—American Horse Breeder.

FLOWER AND TREE.

In Peru the cotton plant grows to be a tree and is in bearing from 25 to 50 years.

The most useful of trees which have a milky juice is the Ficus elastica, which produces india rubber.

The seed of the plant "pride of China" grows a fruit called "madberry" which intoxicates birds that feed upon it.

A gigantic camellia 24 feet high, near the royal castle at Pilnitz, near Dresden, produces annually, it is said, at least 50,000 blossoms.

The "witch tree" of Nevada and southern California exudes or exhales a phosphorescent substance which makes every branch, leaf and section of its bark visible on the darkest night.

The common sunflower exhales 12 ounces of water in 12 hours, and an oak tree, with an estimated number of 700,000 leaves, would in the same way give off 700 tons of water during the five months it carries foliage.

MURRAY'S EPIGRAMS.

"The man who hesitates is won."

"Men.—Never to have an interview with an angry woman in private."

"In generalizing it is much easier to say 'What fools we are' instead of 'What a fool I am!'"

"A man takes just two great leaps in the dark, matrimony and death, but the greater of these is matrimony."

"Some day a woman will compile a dictionary, and then men will begin to understand her. They will learn that 'never,' for instance, means 'wait until the coast's clear.'"—From "Why? Says Gladys," by David Christie Murray.

Where the Fatigue Was.

"It must make those poor horses dreadfully tired to go running around the race track," said the sympathetic woman.

"No," replied the guileless man who bets. "The horses are all right. It's the man who went over there with a sure tip who is made tired."—Washington Star.

The Deserving Poor.

Tramp—Beg pardon, sir, can you help a poor man? I've lost my voice, and now I'm out of work.

Old Gentleman—Out of work because you lost your voice! Are you a vocalist?

Tramp—No, sir, I sells fish.—Texas Siftings.

One Way of Securing Age.

Bluffers—I don't see how you can consistently call yourself a "manufacturer" of antique furniture!

Fakem—Ah, my dear fellow, I only use the very oldest trees in selecting my wood!—New York World.

Answered.

He—Why do you suppose there are so many old maids?

She—Oh, I don't know. Possibly because there are so many young men like you.—Somerville Journal.

An Asinine Insinuation.

"How do you happen to be called Jack?"

"Oh, it is just a nickname."

"I didn't know but that it was an abbreviation."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE HOUSEHOLD

A SIMPLE DINING ROOM.

The Scheme of Blue and White Now So Much In Vogue.

Nothing can be more attractive for a simple dining room than the scheme of blue and white now so much in vogue, if only the room has sufficient sunshine in it to admit of so cool a color treatment. Such a room should be covered with wall paper, paper cloth or stenciled linen, as the fancy may dictate, but the background color should be white and the pattern blue. The ceiling should be calcimined a cream or ivory tone to match the background of the wall and the color of the painted woodwork. The ideal furniture for this room would be old mahogany or cherry in mahogany finish.

The linen should be heavy and pure white. When the table has a polished top, however, and is set for luncheon or tea—without a cloth, but with a doily under each plate—blue, yellow or Dresden colors might be introduced in the embroidery, though it is wiser to adhere pretty closely to the safety of all white.

The table china should be principally white, relieved by a bit of blue or gold. Canton china is sensible and attractive for ordinary use to take the brunt of the buzzsaw edging so liberally bestowed by carelessness. Delicate Dresden china or French ware with bands of chaste ornament in dull, Roman gold and a few pieces of rich dark blue porcelain will provide for the more formal and festive occasions. Dresden china or Bohemian glass candelabra for the table would be more in keeping with the character of the room than silver ones. Both the candles and the shades should be white, as blue shades give a cadaverous look to even the rosiest face and make a woman past her prime look as though she were on the point of dissolution, while the men appear most miserable and dyspeptic, according to the author of the foregoing, a writer in Table Talk.

Turkish Embroideries.

Turkish embroideries have become quite a fad as table decorations—the centerpieces, doilies, candle shades, etc., now so fashionable in dainty table furnishings. These pieces are mostly done on silk muslin of

DOILY IN TURKISH EMBROIDERY.

strong texture, yet as ethereal as woven wind, in a surface stitch closely resembling what is known as the "janino," or double herring bone or cat stitch; in floriated conventionalized designs, of silks in delicate colors and gold threads of different tints, so artistically intermixed that neither the one nor the other is conspicuous, and the effect of fairylike beauty. They are finished (or trimmed) with point duchess, wrought specially for the purpose, and are elegant, delicate and comparatively inexpensive, according to The Decorator and Furnisher, from which the cut is reproduced.

Hints For Housecleaning.

Chintz, now so much in vogue, does not respond very satisfactorily to home cleaning. It requires to be "calendered" to preserve the shiny gloss. All one can do at home is to take the chintz down, shake off the loose dust, brush it carefully with a soft long haired brush, then wipe it down with a clean flannel and rub it all over with dry bread crumb. Treated in this way, curtains especially look almost as good as new. But for this cleaning to answer the chintz should be kept well dusted while in use.

To clean a carpet, first have it well shaken, then tack it down in a room where it is to remain and sweep it as thoroughly as possible. Take a pail of hot water, put in 2 tablespoonfuls of powdered borax; wash the carpet all over the surface, using a flannel cloth. For grease spots or very dirty places use a scrubbing brush freely and a very little soap, taking care to rinse the soap off well after scrubbing. Change the water quite often. Rub the carpet well after washing, with a dry cloth, and open the doors and windows so as to dry it as quickly as possible.

Pea Soup.

Wash about half a pint of dried peas in lukewarm water, put them into a saucepan, with 1½ pints of cold water, 2 carrots, some celery and salt to taste. Let this boil slowly for three hours, adding every half hour a sherry glassful of cold water, to make the peas tender. When they are quite soft, press them through a sieve, put the puree thus obtained into a saucepan, add some stock and boil slowly for 25 minutes. Put a small piece of butter into the tureen; also if desired some squares of fried bread, pour the puree over it and serve. When the peas are being pressed through the sieve, it is an improvement to moisten them occasionally with a little broth. The soup will be improved by the addition of a few thin slices of onion, some chopped herbs and a piece of bacon or knuckle bone of a well smoked ham. This should be removed when the peas, etc., are made into puree, and, of course, need not be put in.

Stirred Eggs.

Mix 6 or 8 eggs, half an ounce of fresh butter, a tablespoonful of sweet cream and some salt, stirring them in a proper dish over the fire till they form a moderately thick mass. They are then ready to be dished and served at once. Soft boiled vegetables, such as asparagus, cucumbers or cauliflower, cut fine, may be stirred into the mass, if relished.

A Plain Lemon Pie.

For each pie take a lemon, a cupful of white sugar, a cupful of boiling water, a tablespoonful of flour or corn starch, a small lump of good butter and the yolk of an egg, leaving the white for frosting. Bake the crusts first and cook the pie "filling" in a porcelain kettle on the stove.

One of the newest presents for bridesmaids is a minute watch attached to a bow to be fastened to the side of the bodice. Some of these watches are expensively enameled in colors, others jeweled.

Too Much Appetite.

Jingle—Here, you can take back this dog.

Dingle—What's the matter with him?

Jingle—He's eaten his tag. I can't afford a new license.—Life.

The Idea!

Mr. Commonstock—But is the count gifted with common sense?

Daughter (indignantly)—I should hope not, papa. He's a nobleman.—Boston Post.

The Manayunk Philosopher.

"Beauty may be only skin deep," said the Manayunk philosopher, "but some people are mighty thick skinned."—Philadelphia Record.

Distinctions.

"Money makes a heap of difference in this world," said the misanthrope.

"Of course it does. Still, a man can always choose his associations."

"Oh, I don't know about that. Here I am with such limited means that I can't be on speaking terms with even the telephone company."—Washington Star.

Innocent Soul.

Mrs. Chugwater—What did the doctor say you'd better do for your cold, Josiah?

Mr. Chugwater—He told me to "take a nightcap."

Mrs. Chugwater (greatly relieved)—Is that all? You can have one of mine.—Chicago Tribune.

The Utility of Flattery.

"Say," began Raggles as he stopped the man on the street, "you see before you"—

"Oh, I know what you're going to say," interrupted the man. "Your wife is sick, your children are starving, your house leaks, and you haven't had anything to eat for 36 hours. You can't get work, and"—

"You're on to me, ain't you?" returned Raggles.

"Well, I should say I was!"

"Been round a good deal, ain't you?"

"That's what I have!" and he straightened up proudly.

"It's a pretty smart man that works you for a coin. I knowed that when I first seen you. I says to myself that a man with such an intelligent face as you has can't be fooled, but I goes against my better jedment and tries it, and now see what a fool I've made of myself! I humbly axes your pardon!" and Raggles made a humble obeisance.

"Oh, you needn't feel so bad about it!" replied the man. "Here, take this," and he deposited a quarter in Raggles' uncalloused palm and strode on with his head in the air.

"Flattery pays, and it don't cost much," said Raggles to himself as he started to find his friend Dusty and tell him to head off the sofs and shining mark on the next block.—Indianapolis News.

What the Tweed Ring Cost New York.

In the summer of 1871 proof was published of vast frauds by leading New York city officials, prominent among them "Boss" William M. Tweed, superintendent of the street department. Having made themselves supreme, these men so worked the city elections as to control the city government, placing themselves in 1866 each in the office he wished. A new charter, of which they secured the adoption, gave them absolute charge of the city's purse.

Exorbitant claims for work and material had been paid, raising the city's debt from $50,000,000 to $113,000,000, with bills to an unknown amount not adjusted. Thus the courthouse, building at this time, ostensibly cost $12,000,000. The ring's robberies cheated the city's taxpayers, first and last, out of no less than $160,000,000, "or four times the fine levied on Paris by the German army."—Scribner's Magazine.

She Investigated.

Some Kansas girls are businesslike. One of them with four married sisters received a proposal of marriage last week and asked a week to think it over. She went to see all of her married sisters. One, who used to be a belle, had three children, did all her own work and hadn't been to the theater or out riding since she was married. Another, whose husband was a promising young man at the time she married, was supporting him. A third didn't dare say her life was her own when her husband was around, and the fourth was divorced. After visiting them and hearing their woes the heroine of this narrative went home, got pen, ink and paper and wrote an answer to the young man. It would only be natural to suppose that it was a refusal, but it wasn't. She accepted the young man and said she could be ready for the ceremony within a month.—Boston Herald.

Tact.

Mrs. Smallwort—You are the most ridiculous ninny. The idea of your calling the cook in to compliment her on that beefsteak, when you know it was simply horrid.

Smallwort—I know my business. She will be wanting a raise in wages next week; she won't get it; she will quit; we will be rid of her without a fight.—Cincinnati Tribune.

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THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTE
Has stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

VITALIS

PHOTOGRAPHED FROM LIFE. Made a Well Man of Me.
1st Day. 10th Day. 20th Day. 30th Day
VITALIS THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY
PRODUCES THE ABOVE RESULTS. It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men will regain their lost manhood and old men will recover their youthful vigor by using VITALIS. It quickly and surely removes Nervousness, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Wasting diseases and all effects of Self Abuse or excess and indiscretion. Restores lost Vitality, Power and Failing Memory. Wards off Insanity and Consumption. Insist on having VITALIS, no other. Can be carried in vest pocket. By mail $1.00 per package or six for $5.00 with a guarantee to CURE or REFUND THE MONEY. Circular free. Address CALUMET MEDICINE CO., Chicago, Ill.
For Sale in Racine by WM. R KIRKBY, DRUGGIST.

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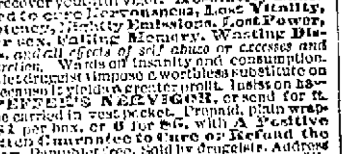

1st DAY. 9th DAY. 18th DAY. 27th DAY
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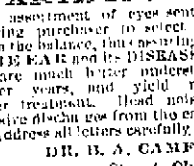
It acts powerfully and quickly. Cures when all others fail. Young men regain lost manhood; old men recover youthful vigor. Absolutely Guaranteed to cure Nervousness, Lost Vitality, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, either sex, Failing Memory, Wasting Diseases, and all effects of self abuse or excesses and indiscretion. Wards off insanity and consumption. Don't let druggist impose a worthless substitute on you because it yields greater profit. Insist on having PEFFER'S NERVIGOR, or send for it. Can be carried in vest pocket. Prepaid, plain wrapper, $1 per box, or 6 for $5, with A Positive Written Guarantee to Cure or Refund the Money. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. Address PEFFER MEDICAL ASS'N, Chicago, Ill.
Sold by F. T. ROBINSON and W. R. KIRKBY

EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL



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Send $1.00 for a bottle of our celebrated Eye Water for sore, inflamed and weak eyes of every kind.
ARTIFICIAL EYES.
An assortment of eyes sent to any address allowing purchaser to select one or more and return the balance, thus ensuring a perfect fit.
THE EAR and its DISEASES and DEFORMITIES are much better understood now than in former years, and yield more readily to proper treatment. Head noises, deafness and offensive discharges from the ear cured.
Address all letters carefully, to
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Original and Only Genuine.
Safe, always reliable. Ladies ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.

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THE CURE FOR CATARRH HAY-FEVER AND COLD IN HEAD
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c
Ely's Cream Balm is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into the nostrils it is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head, allays inflammation, heals the sores. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price.
50c ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, NEW YORK. 50c

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?
Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?
Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?
Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?
Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?
Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?
Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?
Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?
Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?
Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?
Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

P. P. P.
PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM
Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula
P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.
For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.
Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.
SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.
PIMPLES, BLOTCHES AND OLD SORES CATARRH, MALARIA, KIDNEY TROUBLES and DYSPEPSIA
Are entirely removed by P.P.P.
—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.
ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.
Capt. J. D. Johnston.
To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
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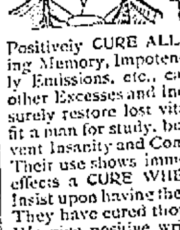

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A CITY BY THE SEA.

EXPERIENCE OF FOUR AMERICAN GIRLS IN GENOA.

Kate Jordan Pleased With the Beauty of the Ancient City, but She Suffers From Cold and "Ways That Are Dark and Tricks That Are Vain."

[Special Correspondence.]

GENOA, April 19.—Had Christopher Columbus not been born in Genoa, a seaport, and his attention thereby attracted to the sea's possibilities, there might be no America as yet and no American girls. It was therefore with a throb of gratitude to the inspired explorer that we, four American girls, trooped to the ship's deck when we heard that Genoa, the superb, lay before us—a city on hills, a city reminiscent of dead and gone glory, a memory, a type of decayed grandeur, palace walls and broken fortifications and ruined fountains suggesting in every inch the days when Genoa's merchant princes controlled the seas and could survey their fleets from housetop gardens.

We were in this glow of feeling when we entered Genoa. Alas that there must always be another side to the shield!

If you go to Italy in the winter—a most foolish proceeding, by the way—be prepared for cold of the most intense kind, but if you go to Genoa in particular be prepared to have your very marrow eaten into by a damp, penetrating, freezing blast, which gives you a foreknowledge of the grave. No enthusiasm, no illusions could stand the earthy, rheumatic dealing chill of Genoa after two days' rain. The

A STREET IN GENOA.

city is built for summer. There is marble everywhere until you feel entombed. The streets are no wider than alleys, amazingly picturesque, like everything continental, but overshadowed by the high palace walls, so that every faintest gleam of sunlight is kept away. Priests in artistic shovel hats, gamins in rags of radiant color, gendarmes with the sort of hat in which Napoleon is always seen, nuns in white and scarlet, soldiers in blue with cocks' plumes waving from helmets—all moved in shadow.

Perhaps "you've dream you dwelt in marble halls" and never expected to realize that dream. Well, you will if you go to Genoa. You must. Palaces of every description are there, and only palaces. Some are kept in beautiful order, with famous picture galleries attached—galleries that once were private collections and hold some of the gems of the world; some are only second best; many are hotels now; scores are great tenements housing vast numbers of happy go lucky Italians who cook on the casement ledges and hang their week's washing out of the front windows.

The hotel to which we went was once a palace, and a beautiful one. Democracy in my soul went down at one fell swoop as I climbed those stately, shallow stepped stairways and entered a vaulted chamber unlike anything I had ever before seen. In such a room a Borgia could have poisoned an enemy in a most regal way without losing self respect. The great, shadowy bed in a curtained niche, reached by a series of steps, was a counterpart of the one in which Othello is popularly supposed to have smothered his inoffensive wife. I realized then that to be killed in a canopied bed with a mediæval pillow had compensations of its own. The femme de chambre, a very pretty Frenchwoman, left us alone as we surveyed the place with smiling eyes until we made a disquieting discovery in a beautiful, antique mirror supported on posts—our faces were of a grayish blue tint, our noses a distressing pink, and our brows were of marble, like the halls. The beautiful room was not heated, and it was raining, with the mercury at 24 degrees. We summoned the femme de chambre and ordered a fire in our best French, and all at once. But let me not dwell on that fire—it was a mislit. Low down on the ground in a space 5 by 10 it sputtered its inoffensive little life away and left us shivering. Then we sat down and communed as to the sort of people who had built these beautiful palaces after the pattern of cold storehouses. No wonder the old portraits on the walls showed icy glances and statuesque faces of a chilling type—they had never known the comfort of a big fire and 5 o'clock tea on a dark winter day.

We left the ineffectual flickering, and donning extra cloaks went out to see the town. The colors of the houses are gray of every conceivable shade, and in charming harmony the shutters of the windows are jade green. Green is a favorite color with the Genoese, and to right and left, up straggling courts and stairwayed streets lined by unusual looking shops, we caught glimpses of green umbrellas made transparent by rain, of green shawls and awnings, and the green flag of Italy thrashed by the wind on many a housetop.

Pedestrians and vehicles use the middle of the street in common, as the narrow pavements scarcely permit two abreast. This custom naturally makes every driver a possible culprit for homicide, and their warning, lusty shouts fill the air with clamor. Anything more echoing than the yell of an Italian coachman I have yet to hear.

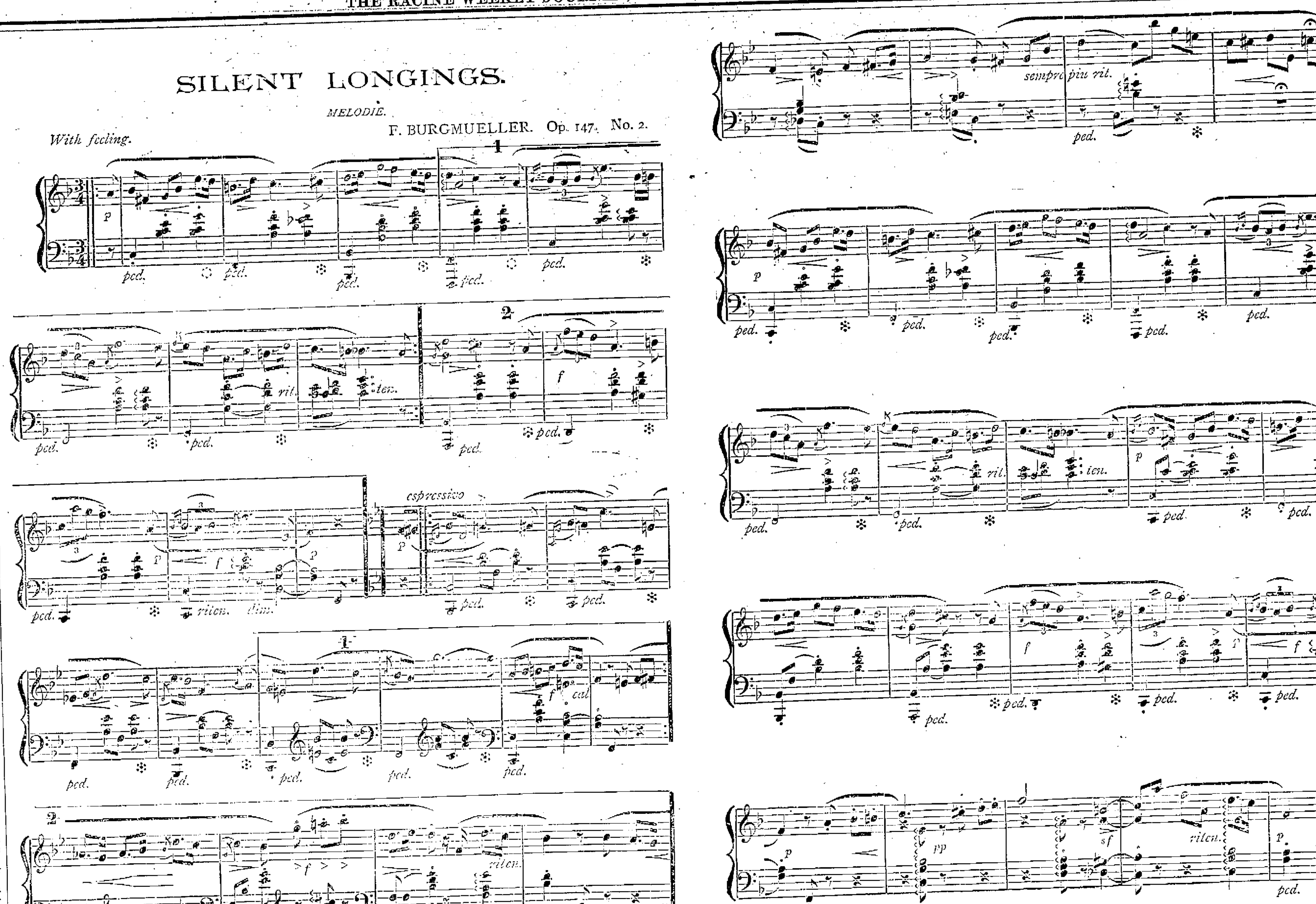
The rain was pattering, the wind was sighing, and we were thinking of home as we went into the courtyard of the Brignole palace. Stairways of patched marble led to the great showrooms where Genoese ladies and cavaliers once flirted—who knows? They did not discuss woman's rights. Of that we were sure, for in those days they were content with so few they were scarcely worth speaking of. Through the great, cold windows we had glimpses of the roof gardens on battlemented wings where Biancas and Beatrices of the fifteenth century took their tiny constitutionals in high heeled boots. They never walked on the streets, and common men never gazed upon their faces. The murmur from the town scarcely reached the green bowers near the clouds where they sat and embroidered or strummed the guitar. They were content with very little, those Genoese ladies whose "counterfeit presentments" looked down at us from the shadows of big hats on canvases worth their weight in gold.

After a few hours in this still beautiful, now empty palace, I longed to gaze upon the present owner. Of course he held high office in Genoa, lived in a comfortable house more suitable to modern taste and carried himself with a majesty befitting one who has a line of shadowy, aristocratic ancestors in the near perspective. Alas for the pathos of real life! The palace, like so many others, belongs to the government, and the last scion of a great family makes his living by teaching Italian in a London school.

The rest of the day and two others were spent in cathedrals, graveyards, nosing among old shops, eating spaghetti and gorgonzola cheese, until we fairly wept at the thought of the juicy beefsteaks we had so carelessly eaten under the shadow of the star spangled banner, in climbing innumerable palace stairs and surveying sadly innumerable broken fountains and superb gardens gone to weed and waste.

The Camposanto is considered one of the rarest cemeteries in the world. It is a strange mixture of beauty, dignity and absurdity. There are some monuments of startling loveliness and strength marred by memorial offerings of artificial flowers and wreaths of black beads that a red Indian would joyfully wear as a girdle.

SILENT LONGINGS.



Silent Longings.

[illegible] they object to being considered mere purveyors of curiosities and objects to attract the seekers after novelty.

Scarcely a northerner has visited New Orleans in the past two decades who has not spent a little time in the French market. The memories of its novel features are among the most striking of the city's impressions. Such as have seen it will be glad that they were within its odd corridored precincts before its decadence and those who have not will want to do so before it becomes a thing of the past. It may not reach that point for many years, but the appreciation of real estate and the encroachment of railway shops and business houses on that section of the city tend in that direction. At any rate, it is a feature worth seeing and worth remembering.

C. M. HARGER.

Some of the scenes commemorated in marble are singularly lacking in taste. It was surprising and scorn provoking to see the statue of a corpse, the widow represented in lifting a corner of the sheet for a last glimpse; to see all the harrowing details of a deathbed scene in marble. As if intimate, human grief could retain any pathos when blocked in stone! But for this incongruity, Camposanto and its vaulted chapel, where strange, minor echoes ever float, must always remain a memory of melancholy beauty.

One bit of advice to the traveler far from home: Place not your faith in the business tactics nor the enticing smiles of the merchants and hotel keepers in a seaport town. Go into it a skeptic, and count your change always. Our time of reckoning came. We found we had been charged double the usual price for everything—for a box at the theater where, strangely enough, an Italian version of "Charley's Aunt" had been given; at the shops where we indulged in some of the filagree trifles for which Genoa is noted; at the hotel where we paid $2 per day for that lean, consumptive fire and where every candle seemed a small bonfire of dollars; at the station where a most polite guard registered our trunks at twice their weight and pretended he had made a mistake of $1.50 in change. "For tricks that are vain" the seaport is peculiar. Hard work provides the merchants with the necessities of life, and the gullible traveler provides the luxuries. We thought of this as we saw the blond clerk at our hotel bowing himself to the doormat when we drove away in a maze of trunks. He was thanking us humbly for the money left with him, and which we did not spend. Beautiful Genoa, whose streets and delicately tinted house fronts suggested the setting of an opera, whose mediæval palaces and iron grated windows recalled thrilling stories where the fan of a beauty and the dagger of a despised lover had played equal parts—it can never be forgotten. It is like that beautiful land Byron wrote of where "only man is vile."

KATE JORDAN.

A FAMOUS SOUTHERN SIGHT.

New Orleans' Quaint French Market Losing Its Glory.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—Two features of this odd old city first attract visitors—the cemeteries and the French market. While the former with their massive tombs built above ground become more extended and beautiful year by year, the glory of the latter is a thing of the past. Time was when all the city turned out in the early morning to visit the rambling sheds, covering a space one block in width and two or three blocks long, wherein are sold the table supplies of a fertile southernland.

The strings of garlic, the little bundles of vegetables, the potatoes, the bread and cake and meat, are still for sale, and the incessant chatter of foreign tongues and the stallkeepers crouching over charcoal fires lend an interesting air to the place, but its prestige is gone.

A polite French purveyor whose tiny stall was the perfection of neatness said to me: "We do not sell as we used to. There are other markets in the city, and the American grocery stores—they sell all our things. I have been here in this one stall now seven years. In the beginning all the ladies used to come down in the morning with the market baskets to buy of us, but now they send the servant or perhaps order by telephone of the grocery man. Our trade is small, and there is so much competition that our profits are the very least."

"But you have made money?"

"A little," with a shrug of shoulders and an outturning of hands. "The wife and little ones have their meals, and I have a home—that is all."

Considerable of the picturesque remains in the varied costumes and faces seen in the market, but little to what once was found there. The buildings have been used for so many years that they show their age badly and have great need of a more thorough sanitary renovation than is given by means of the scrub brooms and dust brushes of the stall owners.

The poorer dwellers of the French quarter make it their visiting and gossiping place for the first half of the day. They sit on the low boxes and stools, mothers with parti colored shawls over their heads, children dark haired, black eyed and vivacious, chatting with the utmost freedom, and stolid indeed is the visitor who will not pause to look on the picture.

The occupants feel deeply the effect of American immigration, which is building the city away from the old boundaries and making of the French quarter, with its 24 foot streets, its veranda fronted stores, its concourse of convents, cathedrals and cemeteries, a place of resort, a spot to be sought by the curious. They realize that the tendency of the new south is away from

THE HINDOO HELLS.

A Concatenation of Redhot Horrors Ending In a Lake of Fire.

It is a mystery to enlightened western nations how the Hindoos ever managed to evolve such a frightfully exaggerated idea of hell—as much of an enigma perhaps as our fantastic ideas of the infernal regions will be to the more enlightened races of the coming ages.

The Hindoos believe in a plurality of hells, 136 in all—a monstrous redhot aggregation bearing the name of "the Narakas." This gigantic apartment house, which has been especially prepared for the souls of the damned, is of unthinkable length and breadth and has walls more than 100 miles in thickness. The intense heat of the interior keeps these walls at a white heat, and through their many loopholes shines light of such intense brightness that it bursts the eyeballs of all who look in that direction, "even though they be removed from the fires by a distance of 400 leagues."

The 136 divisions of the grand Naraka are again grouped into 28 superintendencies, each in charge of an imp called the goulali, or "soul eater." It is the business of this goulali to keep his charges in perpetual dread, impressing each with the fact that as soon as he comes out of any of the apartments his soul may be cooked, until it is sufficiently tender to make a dainty morsel for the superintendent to roll under his tongue.

As each soul is being ushered from one apartment to the other it is invariably met by Yamaki, the Hindoo Pluto, an exaggerated devil 240 miles high, who has hairs on his body which stand out like palm trees. Yamaki does not lay hands upon the tortured being that is paraded before him, but his fierce roars "are such as to cause the poor victim's skin to crack so that he leaks blood from every inch of his body."

In each of the 28 subdivisions the tortured one is treated to something new and unique in the line of misery. In one he has his toes and finger nails plucked out and the empty sockets which formerly held his eyes filled with melted wax and then has horns inserted in the places which in other days were occupied by the organs of vision. In another he is forced to have his teeth pulled out and heated to a white heat and is then compelled to swallow them, along with large quantities of pepper cakes and boiling oil. In each division he is subjected to some new horror until the whole round is finished, whereupon he is cast into a real orthodox "lake of fire which burneth forever and ever."—St. Louis Republic.

Lost Blood Replaced With Salt Water.

Dr. Wyeth, speaking at the meeting of the New York State Association of Railway Surgeons, strongly recommended the injection into the circulation, through a vein, of hot salt solution to take the place, in part, of the volume of blood which has been lost as a result of accident. As reported by The Railway Age, he spoke as follows: "The solution which I have employed, running in as much as five pints in a single operation, is composed of clean water, which has been boiled and allowed to cool to 110 or 120 degrees F., or just as hot as the hand can bear, to every pint of which a teaspoonful of common salt is added. I have seen the pulse go from 140, in cases of tremendous hemorrhage, steadily down to 70 to the minute within two minutes of the injection of a pint of this solution. While it may be used cooler than 110 degrees F., and in some emergencies this may be necessary, it is safer to give it as hot as 110 to 120 degrees, because the cold solution robs the body of its heat, while the hot solution carries heat with it and thus adds to the maintenance of the normal temperature. The apparatus is simple—a metal or glass pipette to go into the vein, a rubber tube three or four feet long and an irrigator bag or vessel."

[illegible]

WORN AT THE ALTAR.

OLIVE HARPER DESCRIBES SOME NEW WEDDING GOWNS.

One of Thick Green Bengaline—Another of White Crystallette—Picture Costume For a Young Girl—New Idea For Waists. New Designs For Jewelry.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 29.—If all the world loves a lover, all the world loves a bride as well, and men and women alike will crane their necks to see a fair young girl step from her carriage and enter the church door. I might—and indeed feel tempted to—go on and moralize, but perhaps it would come more within my province to

BRIDAL COSTUME.

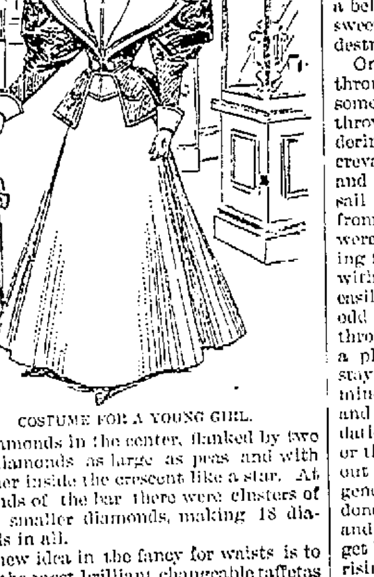
describe the latest in wedding gowns. Since Easter there has been a succession of weddings, and the march will be heard from now on until the end of June.

The latest and most elegant wedding dress was made of thick cream bengaline with a plain front to the skirt and a long train lined with numbers of pinked out flounces of cream taffeta. On the left side of the front of the skirt is a spray of orange blossoms and leaves, growing smaller as it mounts, until it ends in one waxy bud. The waist is of alternate plaitings of bengaline and white lace, with a pointed belt. The yoke is made of one splendid piece of brussels point, and set across the bust are four close bunches of orange buds without leaves or full blown flowers. The sleeves are flattened gigots, reaching to the wrists. Around the neck there is a smooth collar of bengaline, with a puffing of crepe lisse at the top. The tulle veil reaches only to the knees and is gathered closely at the top of the head under a bouquet of orange buds. The veil in this instance consists of three yards of tulle, which is about 54 inches wide, and the selvage edge falls at the bottom unhemmed, and the front portions are cut by the thread and also left unhemmed, which gives it a more ethereal appearance.

There was a picture costume for a young girl which would be quite suitable for a bridesmaid. The skirt was plain mouse colored armure crepon. There were a vest and collar of white satin and a cutaway jacket of royal faience blue velvet, or reps silk, with very wide revers and collar faced with the satin. There are turn back cuffs of white satin. All the edges of this satin are piped and neatly stitched. The back of the jacket is made very full and the front cut away in historic fashion.

With this is to be worn a picture hat of gray chip, with royal faience blue feathers topping over it in a style calculated to bring out all its wearer's finest points.

I had a glimpse at some of the newest designs in jewelry, and they are very beautiful, though for the most part leaning toward the antique. There was a cluster ring where there was one large stone surrounded by 12 smaller ones, all set in a silver filigree arrangement. There was a marquise ring with five large stones in the center surrounded by smaller ones. The central line was of emeralds and the rest of white diamonds alternately large and small, to fit between the emeralds. The ring was an inch and a half long. The ring itself was smooth and rounded. Another ring was a single flat band on the inside, and this was split on the upper side, making two rings apparently, one having an emerald and two diamonds, the other [illegible] have large cluster pins of Flemish diamonds set in the center. A half moon five inches from point to point is set with a line of fine stones. In the center is a circle of gold, on which are set eight stars of blue enamel, each having a white diamond in the center. This is for either corsage or hair. There was a lace pin with a crescent



COSTUME FOR A YOUNG GIRL.

of diamonds in the center, flanked by two fine diamonds as large as peas and with another inside the crescent like a star. At the ends of the bar there were clusters of three smaller diamonds, making 18 diamonds in all.

A new idea in the fancy for waists is to have the most brilliant changeable taffetas veiled with dotted or figured black lace. The silk gleams through the lace like opal tints. White lace over opalescent silk is made up for evening and is decorated with silk chrysanthemums of such color as will best harmonize with the silk. Word has just come from Paris that some of the new bonnets now preparing for summer and fall are to be monstrosities, both in form and coloring, and some of them are almost exact copies of those of a hundred years ago.

OLIVE HARPER.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Observations and Reflections by an Uncommercial Traveler.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW ORLEANS, April 29.—I am not a lazy man by any manner of means and in my heart I believe that severe toil is the grandest and most glorious invention that man has been guilty of, but when I see a gang of negro roustabouts going through their little act of unloading freight from a Mississippi steamboat I am apt to think that toil—at least of this caliber—is neither grand nor glorious and most assuredly has no dignity about it. The poet, philosopher or whoever the mischief he was who was guilty of the perpetration of that aphorism which says that there is a dignity in labor ought to try his hand at shoveling coal or sand for ten hours a day or take a turn with the negroes in unloading freight on to the levee. I'd like to see the panegyric he'd write about labor after a week of it. Do you know it struck me yesterday, as I was watching the men at their horrible, man killing work, with my hands comfortably stuck in my pockets and a large cigar in my mouth, that the famous authorities on economics who write such big, unreadable books concerning the relation that is supposed to exist between capital and labor ought to take—as the most vital part of the equipment necessary for their work—a course in the earning of their own living by hard labor before they commenced to spoil good paper by writing upon it concerning a subject of which they practically and actually know nothing.

But this is off the point. I must tell you of what I saw. I was standing on the levee in Algiers smoking the aforesaid large cigar and thinking how nicely things were going with me generally when I saw a steamboat approaching from up the river. In a jiffy she was alongside the levee, her gangplank was thrown out, and the roustabouts were scooting off the freight for dear life. Scooting is the only word that describes it. I never saw anything in the toil line to equal it. Boxes and bales and barrels seemed to move of themselves. A man would pick up something that ordinarily ought to take three or four men to lift and by some means or another hustle it ashore. The boss was a white man who stood near the gangplank swearing and howling at the top of his voice. He was big, red faced, double fisted and coarse looking. He held a stick with which he pro[illegible] any negro who showed the least sign of lagging.

From Algiers you can look away over the Mississippi and see the spires and columns of New Orleans. They seem to rise from out a great, calm flow of water. For a moment you feel that they tell of a city that is submerged. The land hereabouts is lower than the level of the river, and the people have to fight its encroachings by the building of levees, or dikes, as they would call them in Holland. It is a strange river, this Mississippi. Beneath its calm is a ferocious restlessness. Ever is it changing its channel; ever is it seeking a new way to lay waste the land. The people of New Orleans fear it; and there is a belief among them that some day it will sweep themselves and their city to utter destruction.

Once I saw it roaring and seething through a crevasse it had burst in the levee some miles below New Orleans. It had thrown off its mask of calm and was thundering out over southern Louisiana. The crevasse was three-quarters of a mile wide, and in a few days steamers were able to sail overland to points 200 miles away from the river's usual course. The roads were thronged with people who were flying for their lives to the higher land, laden with what little belongings they could easily carry. During this time I had an odd adventure. I had come on a steamer through the crevasse from New Orleans to a place called Bayou Sale, where I was staying on a plantation with a friend of mine. The plantation was on high ground and so had escaped the surrounding inundation. I believe it was either on the day or the day after my arrival there that I set out for a walk, with the idea in my head of generally noting the damage the river had done. It was rather late in the afternoon, and my friend warned me to be sure to get back before sundown, as the water was rising quickly all the time and it was well to look out. I walked on for an hour or so, not thinking much of what he had said, till suddenly I noticed it getting dark. Then I turned back and hurried along the road as fast as I could, but whether it was that I missed my way or not I don't know to this day. All that I know is that when I turned round a bend of the road I found my way barred by a great stretch of water. Surely this was the way I came, I thought. The water must have risen and covered it in my absence! I didn't stop long to consider, however, but got back along the road, only to find myself barred again by another stretch of water. Things were getting serious. I looked around me and could see nothing but great black shadows of cypress trees reflecting in calm black water that I knew was stretching over and swallowing up everything. A hideous fear seized me, and a sweat broke out all over me. My nerve was gone utterly. These frightful shadows had affected my imagination. Shadows in water have always produced in me a strange sort of fear. I would have to die here, I thought. I would be isolated and slowly drowned! By this time it was dark, and I stood thinking and shivering when I heard the bark of a dog. At once the fit of cowardice left me, and I was a man again. The bark came from away off on my right. Going in that direction, which brought me right straight off the road and over what seemed to be the furrows of a sugar cane field, I saw a light, and in a moment or so I was knocking on the door of a hut. A negress opened it, with a lamp in her hand. Behind her stood two negroes. One of them held a pistol full at my head; the other was holding two big, fierce looking dogs that were straining and tugging to get at me. However, they let me in after a short parley. They had to be cautious, they said, because of robbers. They fed me on corn bread and bacon and coffee, and the next day one of them piloted me to my friend's plantation.

T. C. BARTHOLOMEW.

Art Work In Feathers.

Something we know but little about, save as vaguely told by Clavigero, in his "History of Mexico," relates to art work in feathers, called by the natives "huitzitzilin," and by the Spaniards "picafloros." It was a mosaic made of birds' feathers. There was something similar to this in the sacred robe made of birds' feathers and worn by the chiefs of the Sandwich Islands. There are still some faint resemblances of this old work to be found in South America. According to Clavigero, the Mexicans were wonderful artists in arranging these feathers, using only a single feather at a time and pasting the feathers on a cloth. The work was so tedious that many artists combined for the production of a single piece. Huitzitzilin is a lost art.

Extremes.

She—Do you find that art is long?

D'Auber—Yes, but we, its devotees, are generally short.—Life.

UP HILL.

Does the road wind up hill all the way?
Yes, to the very end.
Will the day's journey take the whole long day?
From morn to night, my friend.

But is there for the night a resting place,
A roof for when the slow, dark hours begin?
May not the darkness hide it from my face?
You cannot miss that inn.

Shall I meet other wayfarers at night,
Those who have gone before?
Then must I knock or call when just in sight?
They will not keep you standing at that door.

Shall I find comfort, travel sore and weak?
Of labor you shall find the sum.
Will there be beds for me and all who seek?
Yes, beds for all who come.

—Christina G. Rossetti.

A College For Monkeys.

The Garner idea of monkey language and general humanlike intelligence is to be given a thorough test at Calcutta. At that place a college for the cultivation of the higher senses of precocious monkeys has been established, and some wonderful results are confidently anticipated. The "school" is the result of an agitation on the part of some very advanced evolutionists and naturalists, who know enough concerning the monkey's characteristics to firmly believe that he can be taught to "talk" in a way, enough, at least, to express wants. The method to be employed is known by the name of the "letter block" system. A block alphabet, in which the letters are all highly colored, is arranged before the monkey student. With these he will be taught to arrange some simple word, such as "pie," and as soon as the word is completed he will be given a piece of pie as a prize. The promoters of the scheme are confident of success.—Exchange.

Golf and Life Insurance.

It would be most interesting if we could get hold of statistics to show the increased prospect of longevity of those who have lately begun to play golf. Unfortunately these statistics require data which we have not got, but it is very certain that the popularity of golf ought to be a factor in the calculations of life insurance companies. When the Psalmist indicated threescore years and ten as the normal course of man's life, he evidently took no measure of the health giving influence of golf.—Windsor Magazine.

Their Staying Powers.

A western Episcopal missionary bishop, who recently tried in vain to induce some young eastern clergymen to go west, wrote as follows to a friend in this city: "We sometimes say that young men in the east have no stamina, but from personal experience I can testify that they have great staying power—staying at home."—New York Tribune.

Washington had a slow, deliberate way of speaking. His voice was low but strong; his words were always well chosen and his tones carefully modulated.

The fur trimmed cloak worn by Cromwell as lord protector cost $70.

MOTION.

The Visible Manifestation and the Invisible Intermolecular Vibration.

Let us suppose a stretched cord or wire fixed at both ends, and let a sharp blow be given it. The hand or other instrument which imparted the blow was set in motion in order to do so, and its motion was one of translation, but the cord which had received the blow and to which some of the motion has consequently been transferred cannot change its place, for it is fixed. We know well enough what will happen. It will commence vibrating, more or less strongly and rapidly, according to the strength of the blow it has received. We have, therefore, here seen motion of translation changed into motion of vibration, but a similar and quite as familiar transformation takes place which is invisible.

Let us take a coin or any small piece of metal and rub it well with a cloth or handkerchief. In a short time it will become warm, and if the friction be still continued, even unpleasantly hot. The visible motion of the hand has been transformed into the invisible intermolecular vibration which we call heat. That "heat is a form of motion" has now become a scientific truism, but it was not so at the commencement of the present century, when it was still supposed by many to be some intangible kind of substance named "caloric," proofs to the contrary being almost simultaneously given by Davy and Rumford at the end of the last century, that of the former consisting in melting two pieces of ice, carefully insulated from external heat, by rubbing them together; that of the latter in causing water to boil by the sole means of keeping it in continual motion.

"It is hardly necessary to add," says Rumford, "that anything which any insulated body or system of bodies can continue to furnish without limitation cannot possibly be a material substance, and it appears to me exceedingly difficult, if not quite impossible, to form any distinct idea of anything capable of being excited and communicated in the manner heat was excited and communicated in these experiments, except it be motion."—Good Words.

HOW SHE SAVED HER FATHER.

A Dramatic Episode During the Reign of Terror.

On the authority of Mlle. de Lescure, who heard it from the heroine's own lips, a writer in The Guardian tells the true story of Mlle. de Sombreuil's saving her father's life from the guillotine. M. de Sombreuil and his daughter were condemned to death at the time of the September massacres and were waiting in the cart, surrounded by the mob, for their turn to mount the scaffold.

Mlle. de Sombreuil turned to the crowd and asked what harm a weak old man like her father could do to the nation. Some of the men answered that if she would drink a glass of blood to the nation they would let him go and passed up a glass. She drank it down immediately. The crowd took her and her father from the cart; they escaped and made their way to England. She thought at the time she drank blood, but afterward she concluded that it was red wine, for she saw no one stoop to fill the glass. To her death she was never able, however, to see red wine in a glass without a shudder.

Overcrowded Gotham.

According to the tenement house commission report, New York city below the Harlem—that is, Manhattan Island—is shown to have a greater density of population than any other city in the world—namely, 143.2 per acre. Paris comes next, with 125.2, and Berlin third, with 113.6. But in the Tenth ward the population crowds to the extent of 626.26 per acre, and in one sanitary district in the Eleventh ward the density reaches even 986.4 persons to every one of the 32 acres. It is clear that in such crowds fresh air and sunlight must become unattainable luxuries. Every consideration of health, comfort and of ordinary decency has to be sacrificed to the demand of the rent collector. As a matter of fact, the committee found a block in which 93 per cent of the whole ground area was covered with brick and mortar!

By way of comparison, it is pointed out that the apparently densest small section of Europe—the Josefstadt of Prague—has only 485.4 to the acre. But the Tenth ward alone has nearly five times the acreage of the crowded district in Prague. More than one-half—to quote the committee, eight-fifteenths—of the city's population live in what are called tenements. Including the better kind of flats, which are legally tenements, the number is swollen to three-fourths, but of these the report takes no account.—J. A. Riis in Forum.

Thought of His Mother.

Young Hopeful—Papa, it worries me awful to think how much trouble I give mamma.

Papa—She hasn't complained.

"No, she's very patient. But she often sends me to the stores for things, and the stores are a good way off, and I know she gets cross waitin when she's in a hurry."

"Not often, I fancy."

"Oh, she's 'most always in a hurry. She gets everything all ready for bakin, and finds at the last minute she hasn't any yeast; or she gets a puddin all mixed and finds she hasn't any nutmeg or something; and then she's in an awful stew, 'cause the oven is all ready and maybe company comin, and I can't run a very long distance, you know, and I feel awful sorry for poor mamma."

"Humph, well, what can we do about it?"

"I was thinkin you might get me a bicycle."—New York Mercury.

Ian Maclaren, author of the successful new book, "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," is, like Du Maurier, something of a novice with the pen. He is 45 years old and the pastor of a fashionable church in Scotland. His success is still a surprise to himself.

Attracting Custom.

Proprietor of the Summer Resort—I don't see what we're to do. Last year we hadn't many guests, and there aren't any prospects that we'll have many this year.

His Manager (firmly)—There is only one thing to do—we must advertise that we've raised prices.—Chicago Record.

TRICKS IN HORSE DEALING.

How the Lambs Are Smoothly Shorn by the Sharp Traders.

I heard of a smooth bunko game that was worked on a tenderfoot from the east who came to Kentucky to buy a stock farm and go into the breeding of trotters upon an extensive scale. He had more money than brains, but could not be instructed in the horse business. He bought a blue grass farm and then looked around for a stallion to put at the head of his stud. He sought the advice of an expert. The expert told him he knew of a very finely bred son of the great Hambletonian that could be bought for $25,000. It was a rare bargain, and the tenderfoot thought so too. The expert thought so much of the animal that he would go halves with the young breeder. The expert left the tenderfoot to study over the matter, seeing that the game was landed. Then he proceeded to buy the horse in question, secretly, for $8,000. The trade was made between the tenderfoot and the ostensible owner of the stallion on a basis of $25,000, the tenderfoot putting up $12,500 and the expert also putting up $12,500 (so the tenderfoot believed). The result was that the expert made $4,500 clear and still owned one-half of the stallion, which he finally disposed of to his partner for $15,000, leaving him a clean $19,500 on the deal. This is as true as gospel, and were I to mention the name of the horse it would be recognized by every man who knows the trotter.

A great many of the fancy saddlers and coach horses seen in the parks in New York and Philadelphia are bought up at the Kentucky sales by shrewd dealers, who dock their tails, train them a few months and then ship them east to sell to millionaires. The Kentucky horse, however, does not thrive in the cities and is soon worn out. Robbed of his native blue grass, he gets thin in flesh and unpleasant to look upon. Then perhaps the same dealer who took him east will buy him again at an enormous reduction, bring him back to Kentucky, fatten him up and sell him again at a profit. A certain Kentucky dealer sold a fancy gelding in New York a year ago last fall for $1,500. The animal was ridden to death and broken down by bad care and a few months later was sold to the same dealer for $300. The dealer brought the horse to Kentucky, turned it out in a blue grass pasture for several months, and soon it was fat and sleek again. Then the horse was shipped back to New York and sold for $1,200.—Cincinnati Tribune.

ABOUT STREET BEGGARS.

Even if They Are Impostors Their Life Is Anything but Easy.

A man who makes a practice of giving alms to almost every beggar that accosts him on the street has a unique explanation for his action.

"Street begging is the hardest work in the world," he says. "Supposing 75 per cent of all the beggars in the business to be impostors, what do you observe?

"A woman crouching all day over a hurdy gurdy, waiting for the pennies that are dropped into her tin receptacle; men standing in the byways and on dark street corners in the cold without an overcoat, asking you as you pass to give them a dime to buy a cup of coffee.

"Suppose they make $1 a day that way! If you think that's a comfortable business, just try it for an experiment. Don't take any reckoning of the hard things that are said to them.

"Pride soon becomes callonsed under such a strain, but just look at it from the standpoint of the amount of hard work involved and the discomforts from cold and exposure.

"You'll soon come to the conclusion that almost any kind of manual labor is lighter than street begging, and for that reason I never inquire whether a beggar is deserving or not. If he takes to the business as a matter of choice, he deserves all he can get."

"But suppose every man should take your view of it! Beggary would become the most profitable business that one could engage in."

"Ah!" said the philosopher, "but how many men take the trouble to think of it? The discovery is mine."—Washington Post.

A Tea Sorting Machine.

Some interest has been created by the announcement that a tea sorting machine has been invented in India. From the description given this machine consists of two angular steel frames measuring 8 feet long at the top and 9½ feet at the base, standing 2½ feet high, placed opposite each other and staid together two feet apart. Between these operate with a reciprocating motion two long light steel frames, which are the sifters, placed one above the other, these working on four oscillating levers, securely fastened to the angle steel frame inside at four points by strong case hardened pins, upon which they act from the center. The upper sifter is firmly secured by trunnion brackets on the side to the levers at the top, and the lower one in the same way underneath. Both sifters have an independent action and work in opposite directions at 100 to 140 revolutions per minute. The upper sifter inclines toward the crank and the lower one from the crank, and these are fitted with four sizes of meshes, two in each, the trays being interchangeable sliding trays and underneath.

To Walk Chalk.

To "walk chalk" is a phrase borrowed from the times when royalty traveled on horseback or in carriages with a considerable retinue. Before arriving in a town a herald or court officer would precede the cortege, select the best houses for the use of royalty and mark their doors with chalk. Immediately after this was done the residents in these houses were supposed instantly to vacate them; hence the propriety of the expression.

Marital Amenities.

Mrs. Naggers—The dentist half killed me this afternoon. Wasn't it too bad?

Mr. Naggers—Yes. I don't believe in half doing things.—New York Herald.

SOME FACTS.

Relating to a Valuable Discovery.

Which, it is Claimed Will Cure Every Form of Piles.

Interesting Statement of a Well Known Druggist of Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Mr. Frank Smith, the well known and popular druggist of Ypsilanti, Mich., in speaking of the Pyramid Pile Cure, says: "A year ago I sold C. C. Porter, 119 Hamilton street, Ypsilanti, Mich., a box of the Pyramid Pile Cure. He made the following statement to me to-day: 'I have been troubled for twenty years with itching piles. Have tried nearly everything that promised relief, but got very little help until one year ago I called on my druggist, Frank Smith, and got a box of the Pyramid Pile Cure. The one box used according to directions was, in my case, a perfect cure as a year spent without any symptoms of the trouble has convinced me.'"

The Pyramid Pile Cure not only gives instant relief in every form of piles, but the relief is permanent. The piles are cured and stay cured, and whether itching, protruding or bleeding piles, the results are equally satisfactory. It is rapidly taking the place of ordinary salves, ointments and lotions, as well as surgical operations; first, because it cures, and further because it is cleanly, convenient, painless. One can use it and go about his daily occupation, as it is applied at night and no attention is required during the day. Furthermore it is absolutely safe, containing no opium, cocaine or mineral poisons so common in ordinary pile cures. Send to the Pyramid Drug Co., Albion, Mich., for a treatise on cause and cure of piles and hundreds of testimonial letters from people who have tested the Pyramid and found it a complete cure, or better yet, ask your druggist for a package and give it a trial. Sold everywhere at 50 cents and $1.00 per package.

GEESE HUNTING OXEN

MAY SOUND A LITTLE QUEER, BUT THE STORY COMES STRAIGHT.

In the Early Days of California Wild Geese Were So Plentiful That They Bothered Cattle Raisers, and Fortunes Were Made Shooting the Birds.

"I made a good deal of money in the early days of California when we used to stalk wild geese with oxen," said ex-Game Commissioner James Wistar of Pasadena. "Stalking geese with oxen may sound a little queer, but that's the way we used to hunt 'em in the early days. A good stalking ox, I want to tell you, was a valuable bit of property 40 years ago in California, and we used to talk about him and discuss his points just about the same as sportsmen nowadays discuss the points of their bird dogs. A good stalking ox could earn his owner anywhere from $50 to $100 a day if the owner himself was any good.

"I went to California in 1851 and promptly dropped every cent I had in a gold mine venture. In all the counties bordering on the bay, and, in fact, all along the coast, wild geese occupied the wide and open plains by the hundreds of thousands. I have seen more than a thousand acres of these big fowl pasturing in a solid block, and that many cattle feeding couldn't have cleared the grass away as completely as those geese did. I heard that the killing of these geese for market had grown to be a great industry, and that some men were getting rich at it. Ranchers were also offering a bounty for the geese, as cattle raising was becoming an important business, and the geese preempted so much of the pasture area that the loss was serious to the cattle men. I scraped enough money together to buy a gun and abandoned gold mining for goose hunting.

"When hunting for wild geese on those plains first began, the hunters were able to crawl up on them as they fed and get within easy gunshot. But the geese soon got on to the sportsmen, and by and by no one could get within half a mile of a flock. Hiding in grass blinds was tried and worked well for a time, but the cunning geese sized the blinds up at last and wouldn't come anywhere near a bunch of grass. So something had to be done. Some one had noticed that cattle feeding on the plains could crop the grass almost on the heels of a host of geese, and the fowls took no notice of them. He had an ox that was even tempered and accommodating, and one day he turned it loose and let it feed along toward where a tremendous flock of geese were pasturing.

"Now and then he'd hurry the ox up a little, walking close to it on the side away from the geese. By and by the ox got close enough to the geese to satisfy his owner, who stood still until the ox had passed on out of the way. Then he emptied one barrel of his gun into the flock on the ground and gave it the other as the birds rose. He picked up 62 geese. The ox was somewhat surprised, but didn't object to repeating the operation next day, when it was equally successful. Geese were worth $1 apiece. That was the origin of stalking wild geese with oxen. In less than a month there wasn't a goose hunter along the coast who didn't have a goose stalking ox.

"The oxen soon fell into the full spirit of the hunting. Some were better than others. An ox that understood his business would feed along toward a flock of geese or pretend to be feeding, not directly toward them, but carelessly and by many turnings, because he had discovered that the geese had grown suspicious even of cattle, and would invariably rise before an ox that wasn't cute enough to dissemble in the course of his feeding. Another thing we soon discovered that spoke volumes for the astuteness of the California wild goose. I made this discovery myself. I had been shooting for a week over a big brindle ox that had developed special aptitude for the work and enjoyed it hugely. My success had been great, when one day I was astonished to see a big flock of geese that my ox and I were stalking get up and fly away long before we had got within any kind of gunshot. The ox was just as much surprised as I was and gazed after the departing flock for a moment and then turned and looked at me as if demanding some explanation of that flock's singular conduct. It seemed to me as if he suspected me of having been indiscreet in some way and spoiling the hunt. Old Brindle went back home showing his disappointment plainly and brooded over it all the rest of the day.

"Next morning we went out to try the flock again, for they were sure to be on the feeding ground. The same thing happened again. The birds got up a quarter of a mile away or more. I felt sorry for the ox, for he took the matter a good deal to heart. And I fell to thinking on the way home, and it was there that I came to the conclusion that the California wild goose was an able bird. To test my belief next morning I turned old Brindle into a white ox by whitewashing him. At first he protested, but it seemed to suddenly strike him what it was being done for, and he started out on the hunt feeling good. I was right in my opinion of the California wild goose. Those geese had been shot at over that brindle ox until they recognized him every time he drew near, and knowing what he was there for took to getting away when they saw him drawing near. But the white ox they didn't mind. They associated only a brindle ox with danger, and so sat still as we approached, and I tumbled a lot of 'em before they got out of reach. And old Brindle seemed all but tickled to death at the success of the masquerade. In course of time I had to change him from a white ox to a red one, then to a spotted one, then to a black one, and by and by ventured to send him forth in his natural brindle again. The ruses all worked, for I found that while those wild geese had a memory it was short, and I could play the same ox on them time and time again after an interval of a couple of weeks or so. And, of course, this changing the color of geese stalking oxen became universal on the plains.

"For two or three years every one who followed wild goose hunting in this way made lots of money. Then busted miners and even broken down sports took it up, until there were almost as many hunters as geese, and the markets were kept overstocked. There was no more money in it, and I quit. But I took with me $40,000 clean money that I had made in the wild goose market. I know that at least six of the big Pacific coast fortunes of today had their foundation in the capital their possessors got from killing wild geese 40 or 45 years ago."—New York Sun.

Irish Police Notice.

"From the beginning of dark every vehicle must have a lighted lamp. Darkness begins when the street lamps are lighted."—Tit Bits.

DON'T DO IT.

Don't wear a bang bigger than the moment's fashion justifies, if you don't want to look hopelessly vulgar.

Don't forget that pointed openings of the dress at the throat are becoming only to slender women, and square openings are what are wanted for all full faces.

Don't wear your clothes wall paper tight if you are too fat. To look as if you were bursting your seams is to make the most of yourself—if there is too much already.

Don't cut yourself in two near the knees with a coat that strikes you about there, if you are a short woman. Nothing detracts more from an appearance of height.

Don't wear a veil with a hole in it. It gives a woman a squalid look of poverty that there is no excuse for. Veils cost little, and at the worst she can go without one.

Don't wear a hat too young, unless you wish to look old. A sailor hat can be confidently recommended as calculated to make any mature woman look like a grandmother.

Don't lift up your dress high enough to show your garter on one side and allow your skirt to trail on the other. Every woman should practice holding up her skirts before a pier glass. They can be so caught altogether in the back as to lift them effectively and yet decently.—New York Recorder.

WOMEN OF MANCHURIA.

Unlike Their Chinese Sisters and Rule the Home With a Rod of Iron.

The Chinese woman is round, plump, full faced, flat nosed and small headed. The Manchurian woman is tall, broad shouldered, deep chested, with an oval face, a large head, high cheek bones and a general expression of physical and mental activity. They are the mothers of the fierce warriors who conquered China and still own it. Their life in their native land has many odd features. Unlike the Chinese women, they do not bind their feet, and they take an active part in the household management. They are modest in dress, but, like all daughters of Eve, cannot resist a pretty jewel or a beautiful gem. They rule the home with a rod of iron.

The law may make them the slave of a husband, but woe betide the luckless paterfamilias who dares to carry that law into the domestic economy. Their bed in winter time is extraordinary. Instead of being on a bedstead it is on top of a "kang," or cooking stove. This is a long brick bench, 6 to 10 feet long and 5 feet wide and about 3 feet high. One or more flues run the entire length near the upper surface. The cooking during the day heats all the bricks, and during the night the heat is re-enforced by a small fire at one end of the bench, whose flame, smoke and heated gases are compelled to traverse the length of the flue in order to escape through the chimney.

The Manchurian housewife spreads a mat over the top, and on this lies with her husband and children covered in turn by a huge coverlet stuffed with cotton, lined with sheepskin or made of ancient furs. In the bitterest weather, something like that which prevails in Minnesota, many of the Manchurians use sleeping bags. These are bags of the same size as the "kang" made of sheep or goatskin with the woolly side in. Into them at nightfall the wife slides in the children, then glides in herself and is in turn followed by the head of the household. Hospitable Manchus have been known to extend the courtesy of the sleeping bag to European visitors, and one or two young Americans are on record as having accepted the privilege.

What always struck me as being characteristic of the people in my study of them were the ornaments or instruments with which they defied evil spirits. In China the talisman, with a scrawl over it, is pasted in the doorway and joss sticks are kept burning both within and without the house. In Manchuria a knife is driven into a roof beam or a spear; a sword or a dagger may be fastened to a girder, suspended from the roof or hung upon the wall near the front door. The spirits are said to reach the threshold, see the weapons, then turn and flee much the same in the invisible world as they would have done in actual life below.—Margherita Arlina Hamm in New York Mail and Express.

OVER THE TELEPHONE.

He Could Not Resist the Sweet Tones of "Annie Laurie."

They had been lovers, but now they were parted. It was the result of a foolish little quarrel. He had left her without saying goodby, never to return, he said angrily. But the girl loved him still. Days lengthened into months, but the absent one did not reappear. He was keeping good his promise. Yet the girl did not waver in her devotion to him, and she resolved to win him back. She remembered that he used to be fond of hearing her sing "Annie Laurie," and she wondered if by chance he heard her sing it again it would revive the old love. She thought of the telephone and decided to try. So it happened that one afternoon she sat in a phone cabinet down town.

Ting a ling, long ling, went the bell.

The connection was made. He was in the business office.

"Is Mr. Walker in?"

"Yes, I am Mr. Walker. What is it?"

In reply the girl began singing in a sweet, plaintive soprano voice:

Maxwelton braes are bonnie,
Where early fa's the dew,
And 'twas there that Annie Laurie
Gave me her promise true.
Gave me her promise true,
And ne'er forgot 'twill be,
And for bonnie Annie Laurie
I'd lay me down and dee.

He used to call her his Annie Laurie. As the tender melody of the old ballad came in trembling notes over the wire tears rolled up in the listener's eyes and his heart almost stood still. He recognized the voice, and, as the girl finished singing the verse, he said, in a voice choking with emotion:

"You are still my Annie Laurie, dear; you are still my love."

It's all right now. The lover had been won back with a song.—New York Recorder.

The Oleander.

The oleander is surely a thing of great beauty. No plant is easier to manage, the flowers are so pretty in both form and color and possess a fragrance of their own, therefore making it most desirable in every respect.

The plant will thrive and bloom in almost every kind of soil. The best results, however, are obtained by using good, rich leaf mold. While growing it requires an abundance of water, and when about to bloom should be given waterings of liquid manure occasionally. This will insure an abundance of large, perfect and brilliant flowers.

It may be set in the open ground in spring and in the fall dug up, carefully keeping as much dirt as possible about the roots; placed in a tub and then transferred to the cellar for the winter.

This plant is so easily grown that no flower lover should be without it, all they require being good soil and liberal watering when needed.—Detroit Free Press.

In His Favor.

"I offer one plea in extenuation of the crime," said the rural lawyer.

"And what is that, sir?"

"The consideration of my client. He did not waylay the man and kill him 50 miles from home, and put his relatives to the expense of shipping him home by rail, but he shot him at his own door, where they could take charge of him, within 50 yards of the family burying ground!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Uncomfortable Meals.

Mrs. Mugg—So you're not going to Mrs. Lugg's party?

Mrs. Pugg—No, I'm not. When supper comes, she always tells about a lot of nice things she intended to get, but couldn't.—New York Weekly.

Hindustan was so called from the River Hindus. The suffix stan is of Persian origin and is often found in the names of oriental countries.

Alcibiades had a typical Greek face, and was called by a contemporary "the handsomest rascal in Athens."

WHIP AND SPUR.

Arion, 2:07¾, will be raced next year.

Pacers, fast ones, are in great demand.

Allerton is still reported as going strong. It is to be hoped he will be fit to race.

The latest rumor is that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt will buy a stable of trotters for campaigning in Europe.

C. H. Nelson believes that the Red Wilkes colt Red Hawk, 2:18¼, will be able to cope with the fastest kind of company this year.

Whirligig, 2:10, the champion 3-year-old pacing filly, has been sent to W. J. Andrews and will be trained for the coming campaign.

Ralph Wilkes is supposed to have about 40 living foals, and there are many who expect to see the history of this great horse equal that of Alcyone.

Experienced horsemen believe some further advance in tracks or appliances must be made before we can expect the advent of the two minute trotter.

The best record to high wheel sulky is 2:08¾, by Sunol, and it is doubtful if it would ever have been beaten except for the invention of the "bike" sulky.

Imogen, 2:19, and Mite, 2:27¼, sisters by Dolmarch, 2:11½, are to go through the circuits in the hands of Budd Doble, the famous driver of champions.—Turf, Field and Farm.

DAWN.

Low sobbing waves upon a shadowed shore,
Within the mead a scent of sleeping flowers,
A waning moon behind the hilltop towers,
And darkness darker than it was before.

Gray stretch of ocean 'neath a sky of gray,
Within the pearled east a far faint light,
A wind among the grasses on the height;
Below, the distant murmur of the bay.

Dim light that trembles o'er the somber sea,
Pale sky that flushes suddenly to rose,
Then golden bright the sun his glory shows,
And, lo, a bird is singing from the lea.
—Lydia M. Wood in Chambers' Journal.

HIS FLIRTATION.

The Girl Was a Diplomatist, and He Retired In Confusion.

A handsome girl sat alone in one of the ferryboats of the Cortlandt street line the other day. She was attired in a stylish costume and gave evidence of being pretty well off in this world's goods.

On a seat opposite sat a young fellow who evinced a deep interest in his fair vis-a-vis, and whose eyes constantly rested upon her pretty face. He was well dressed also.

When the boat reached the slip and the passengers left their seats, the young man sauntered coolly across the cabin, and raising his hat in the most urbane manner possible said in a pleasant way:

"I beg your pardon, but haven't we met before?"

The girl gazed thoughtfully into his face for a moment and said sweetly:

"I think your face is familiar."

As the young man had never seen the girl before he was some elated with the success of his scheme.

"I was confident I had met you somewhere," he continued cautiously, "but my memory is so unretentive in the matter of names that I had almost made up my mind that I was wrong."

"I have no little amount of trouble in that line myself," replied the girl laughingly, "but I think I remember meeting you in the subscription bazaar of the First Congregational church last year."

"You are quite right," he responded with alacrity. Things were progressing beyond his expectations.

"Yes," he continued thoughtfully, "it was a very pleasant occasion, and as I met so many there I must confess that I do not recall your name."

"I know you must have enjoyed yourself," she replied, evading the innuendo. "Every one pronounced it a great success."

"It was indeed," he assented enthusiastically. "I don't know when I have enjoyed myself more."

"I am glad to hear you say so," she replied earnestly, "for we are going to repeat it this year, by special request. The tickets, which I have for sale, are the same price as last year—$5—and"—

But he had disappeared into the crowd about the pier, while the girl smiled sweetly to herself.—New York World.

Silver Street.

The curious Chandni Chowk, or "Silver street," of Delhi, one of the most picturesque thoroughfares in the east, derives its name from the filigree wrought with unrivaled skill and taste in the Mogul capital. Sunlight and shadow contend for mastery among irregular masses of tumbledown houses, where carved wooden balconies approached by external stairs glow with rich embroideries, which form but a tithe of the varied treasures found in the Chandni Chowk.

The muslin robed merchants stand outside the shops to proclaim the value of the wares and to solicit inspection. Dark and winding steps lead to dusky chambers, where an all pervading odor of sandalwood and musk creates the traditional oriental atmosphere and impregnates the bales of silk and cashmere piled round teakwood chests filled with silver, gold and jewels.

Bargaining proceeds with eastern deliberation which yields to the rapid methods of the west when the adaptable Hindoo mind detects a trace of dawning impatience on English faces. Temptation is rife, and through tons of rubbish innumerable gems of art reward the explorer who can afford the necessary outlay of time and money.—All the Year Round.

Tons of Papers.

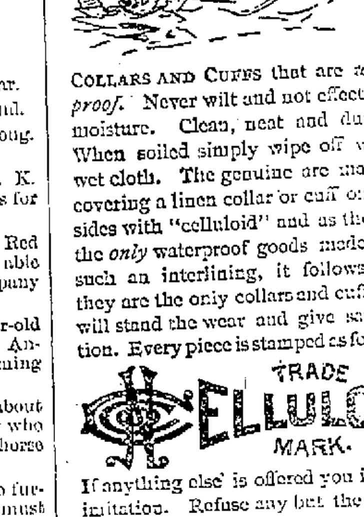
A statistician has learned that the annual aggregate circulation of the papers of the world is calculated to be 12,000,000,000 copies. To grasp any idea of this magnitude, we may state that it would cover no fewer than 10,450 square miles of surface; that it is printed to 781,250 tons of paper, and further, that if the number, 12,000,000,000, represented, instead of copies, seconds, it would take over 333 years for them to elapse. In lieu of this arrangement, we might press and pile them vertically upward to gradually reaching our highest mountains; topping all these and even the highest Alps, the pile would reach the magnificent altitude of 490, or, in round numbers, 500 miles. Calculating that the average man spends five minutes reading his paper in the day (this is a very low estimate), we find that the people of the world altogether annually occupy time equivalent to 100,000 years reading the papers.—Philadelphia Record.

Copperas.

Copperas is one of the cheapest as well as best of disinfectants and should be used freely in every water closet and garbage pail or wherever needed. It has no odor and can be bought as cheaply as 50 pounds for $1 in some places. Dissolve in a pail kept for the purpose (with boiling water), and pour down the sink or wherever needed. The copperas will leave an iron rust stain on whatever it touches, so it needs careful handling. It is more agreeable than chloride of lime, as that leaves such a sickening odor many people cannot use it. If you have any rat holes in the cellar, just place some copperas dry around them, and you will find the rats will leave. It burns their feet.

The Days of Chivalry.

The days of chivalry were not really days of profound respect for woman. Young women were kept locked up in a convent until they were married and locked up in their husband's castles the rest of their lives, with severe duennas to watch every movement. Freedom of action, in the sense in which the expression is now understood, was absolutely unknown.



COLLARS AND CUFFS that are *waterproof.* Never wilt and not effected by moisture. Clean, neat and durable. When soiled simply wipe off with a wet cloth. The genuine are made by covering a linen collar or cuff on both sides with "celluloid" and as they are the *only* waterproof goods made with such an interlining, it follows that they are the only collars and cuffs that will stand the wear and give satisfaction. Every piece is stamped as follows:

TRADE CELLULOID MARK.

If anything else is offered you it is an imitation. Refuse any but the genuine, and if your dealer does not have what you want send direct to us, enclosing amount and stating size and whether a stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted. Collars 25c. each. Cuffs 50c. pair.

The Celluloid Company,
427-429 Broadway, New York.

It's Out of Sight—

Climax Plug

Put a little of it out of sight yourself, and see how good it is. It's

LORILLARD'S

DELINQUENT TAX LIST.

Of Racine County For the Year 1894.

State of Wisconsin, County of Racine, } ss

Office of County Treasurer, April 1, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that on the third Tuesday of May next, being the 21 day of said month and the next succeeding days, I will sell at public auction as much of each lot or tract of land described in the following statement as will be necessary for the payment of the taxes, interest and the charges thereon for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four (1894). Said sale will commence at 10 o'clock a. m. of said above date, at my office at the seat of justice of Racine county known as Racine court house.

PETER MYERS,
County Treasurer of Racine County, Wis.

TOWN OF DOVER.

Description.	Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Amount.
E ½ e ½ n e ¼ n w ¼	21	3	20	10	1 97
TOWN OF WATERFORD.					
N e ¼ n e ¼	23	4	19	40	1 21
TOWN OF BURLINGTON.					
S ½ s w ¼	22	3	19	40	8 49
N ½ n e ¼	27	3	19	80	30 82
N ½ n e ¼ s e ¼	11	2	19	20	1 66
W 31 a n w ¼ s w ¼	12	2	19	31	7 34
S 26 a s w ¼ n w ¼	12	2	19	26	6 04
Lot as rec V 58 p 123 of deeds	30	3	19	10	3 56
Original plat block 73 village	32	3	19		1 13
TOWN OF NORWAY.					
E ¾ e ½ n e ¼	10	4	20	40	6 51
N w ¼ n w ¼	11	4	20	40	5 47
N e ¼ n w ¼	11	4	20	40	1 00
S e ¼ n w ¼	14	4	20	40	69 95
W ½ s e ¼ s w ¼	14	4	20	20	10 95
N ½ s w ¼ n w ¼	14	4	20	20	98
S ½ s w ¼ n w ¼	14	4	20	20	26 38
S ½ s w ¼ n w ¼	14	4	20	40	1 70
N w ¼ n w ¼	15	4	20	80	2 34
E ½ n e ¼	15	4	20	80	3 17
W ½ n e ¼	15	4	20	40	1 30
S e ¼ n w ¼	15	4	20	40	1 26
N w ¼ n w ¼ n w ¼	24	4	20	10	5 56
TOWN OF RAYMOND.					
In s e ¼ n e ¼	2	4	21	1	60
E ½ n e ¼	8	4	21	80	24 74
n w ¼ s w ¼	27	4	21	40	14 50
Lot 5	30	4	21	¼	2 98
S e ¼ s w ¼ and 10 a w s e ¼ w ¼ s e ¼	32	4	21	50	13 00
E ½ s w ¼	34	4	21	80	21 87
N w ¼ s e ¼	34	4	21	40	11 06
TOWN OF CALEDONIA.					
S 22½ a s e ¼ n e ¼ less 2½ a to J Sarles dr	32	4	23	20	7 79
S ½ s w ¼ n w ¼	33	4	23	20	8 09
2½ a n w cor of 22½ a s e ¼ n e ¼	32	4	23	2½	2 76
S 50½ a n 107 a n e ¼	22	4	22	50½	13 08
TOWN OF YORKVILLE.					
N E cor n w ¼	7	3	21	¼	79
N E ¼ s w ¼	10	3	21	30	11 15
Pt of s pt s e ¼	12	3	21	50	15 24
TOWN OF MT. PLEASANT.					
N 10 rds of s 45 rds s w ¼	21	3	23	10	69 81
W ½ s e ¼ ex lots 3, 4 and 8 blk 2 to F Karsom	18	3	23	79½	82 65
In w ½ s e ¼ lots 3, 4 and 8	18	3	23	80	8 49
N ½ s w ¼	18	3	23	80	80 76
In n ½ s w ¼ bd W C M R R & Potts e b y S E Wilber	21	3	22	¼	63
In s w ¼ n e ¼ bd N and S ave e by W McHarby	15	3	22	10	4 06
	9	3	22	17	5 02
S 57 a of w 55 a s e ¼	6	3	22	40	10 01
N E ¼ s w ¼	6	3	22	10	12 31
N w ¼ n ¼					
N side n e ¼ and in s side n e ¼ n w ¼	9	3	22	45	10 65
S W ¼ bd e ¼ line s sec line e and w Teegarden	8	3	23	5	6 30
In n w ¼ bd n Olson e Wolf s by w Rosier	8	3	23	2½	8 83
All e ¼ s e ¼ s by	7	3	22	20	5 08
All s w ¼ n e by ex 44 a to Wustum and others	5	3	23	75	91 17
In s w ¼ bd n e and w Belle City Land Co s by	6	3	23	8	22 41
In s side n e ¼	30	3	23	77½	43 77
In s w frac ¼ bd n Enos e Lake s Pratt w sec line	28	3	23	1½	1 01
In s e frac ¼ bd n Enos e sec line s Pratt W R R	29	3	23	3½	2 14
W ½ s w ¼	26	3	22	80	17 98
N side n e frac ¼ bd n sec line e Lake s Weber w by	4	3	23	17	18 48
In n e ¼ bd n Osborn e Cawley s and w Herchin	5	3	23	3¼	6 67
In n e ¼ bd n Hilker Bros e and s Burdick w ¼ line	4	3	23	¼	1 28
In n e ¼ e 10 a of s 18 a n e ¼ ex 1¼ a to Prebel and others	4	3	23	8¾	13 52
Lot 7 blk 2 Parkersville	21	3	22	⅝	2 71
In n ½ bd e ¼ line w Loo & Kattenschuin s and n by	8	3	23	¾	3 28

City of Racine.

FIRST WARD.

Description.	Lot.	Block.	Amount.
N 25 O P	16	8	$26 58
S 27½ of n 33½ ft	6	12	157 08
N 76	6	13	7 66
Ex r r track	2	21	7 66
	7	21 }	
	8	21 }	5 43
W 30 of n 42 ft	5	35 }	
W 20 ft	6	35 }	120 70
E 30 of w 80 of n 52 ft	5	35 }	
E 30 of w 80 ft	6	35 }	111 68
"	1	32 }	
	10	32 }	30 25
"	1	32	
N 50 ft	2	32	17 59
SECOND WARD.			
S 75 ft O P	3	26 }	
S 75 ft	4	26 }	
N 30 ft	5&6	26 }	131 13
School section	3	29	68 11
N ½	8	30	32 95
S ½	7	30 }	
N ½	10	30 }	39 59
"	2	36 }	
"	3	36 }	140 66
	10	37	47 12
S ½	5	41 }	
"	6	41 }	75
"	3	90	108 08
S s.	4	90	10 13
"	7	91	50 45
N ½	8	91	15 07
N ½	2	91	68 98
S ½			
Holborn's sub.			
N 40 of s 120 ft of w ½		6	26 90
N 40 of s 120 ft		6	10 13
S 40 of n 280 ft of w ½		19	31 35
S 60 of n 460 ft of e ½		13	33 49
S 60 of n 520 ft of e ½		18	43 20
S 40 of n 160 ft of e ½		8	35 05
S 80 ft of e ½		3	57 61
S 40 ft of w ½		8	15 07
N 40 ft of s 160 ft of e ¼		5	30 11
N 40 of s 240 ft of e ½		20	36 05
N 40 of s 160 ft of e ½		21	13 83
N 66⅔ of s 200 of w ½		23	57 23
W 80 of s 120 ft of w ½		5	82 93
Racine Land & Improvement Co's add	24	17	26 41
"	25	17	26 41
"	7	20	26 41
"	4	28	26 41
"	5	28	26 41
"	6	28	26 41
"	7	28	26 41
"	8	28	26 41
"	9	28	26 41
"	3	29	26 41
"	4	29	26 41
"	9	29	26 41
"	13	29	34 19
"	11	29	36 16
"	15	29	26 41
"	16	29	26 41
"	18	29	26 41
	15	29	5 17
S 202 ft	2	30	26 41
"	3	30	26 41
"	4	30	26 41
"	5	30	26 41
"	6	30	26 41
"	13	30	29 30
"	14	30	31 26
"	16	30	26 41
"	14	32	26 41
"	15	32	26 41
"	16	32	26 41
N 68 1 ft South Racine	19	1	110 48
School section	2	10	6 35
"	1	28	8 10
THIRD WARD.			
Harbor addition	1	2	33 09
"	2	2	29 00

Description.	Lot.	Block.	Amount.
N ½ school section	4	7	27 52
"	6	20	61 76
W ½ "	11	20	31 86
"	2	22	81 08
W 20 of e 40 ft o p	1	36 }	
W 20 of e 40 ft o p	2	36 }	98 27
S 267 of W 150 ft	4 and 6	38	55 90
N ½ school section	2	38	42 34
N ½ "	6	38	41 23
Knight's sub of S S	20	44	8 89
"	19	44	26 63
W 120 of n 160 ft		w ½ 56	135 10
S 40 of n 200 ft of e ½		e ½ 64	25 32
W ¼ of n 80 ft		w ½ 64	52 12
N 40 of s 120 ft of w ½		w ½ 64	28 66
N 35 of s 240 ft of e ½		e ½ 65	16 31
S 40 of n 200 of e ½		65	2 97
E 30 of w 60 of s 120 ft of e ½		w ½ 65	10 13
S 60 of w 120 ft of w ½ Knight's sub		w ½ 65	27 41
N 40 of s 240 ft of w ½ Knight's sub		w ½ 65	24 95
N 40 of s 200 ft of w ½ Knight's sub		w ½ 65	20 01
W ½ blk 72 Zirbe's sub	1	72	52 12
S ½ Zirbe's sub	9	72	7 66
Harbor add	11	7	2 55
W 40 of n 90 of e 150 ft School sec		e ½ 73	43 69
E ½ of s 40 of n 170 School sec		e ½ 73	39 99
W ½ of s 40 of n 210 ft School sec		e ½ 73	40 49
S 76 ft of e ½ School sec		e ½ 73	79 60
N 40 of s 190 ft of e ½ School sec		w ½ 73	26 41
S 40 of n 240 of w 120 ft School sec		w ½ 80	43 69
S 80 of n 160 ft of w ½ School sec		e ½ 80	67 39
W 40 of n 80 ft of e ½ School sec		w ½ 80	17 63
S 40 of n 200 of w 120 ft School sec		w ½ 81	43 69
S 48 ft School sec	7	e ½ 88	45 48
School sec	5	e ½ 88	61 96
O P	1&12	3	28 28
O P	1	5	14 26
FOURTH WARD.			
Wright's add	5	3	15 07
Clancy's sub	12	10	13 83
"	3	10	16 05
N w ¼ sec 9 n 55 of w 115 ft e of Buchanan st		12	13 34
N 55 of s 110 of w 115 ft e of Buchanan st		12	13 84
S 40 ft 10 in of w ½ Wright's add	1	11	17 63
N 50 ft of s 250 ft Miller's sub	6&7	17 }	
N 50 ft of s 150 ft Miller's sub	8&9	17 }	28 21
E 128 ft of n ½ except Kewaunee st	1	18	13 03
S 34 ft of n ½ w ½ Wright's addition	4	18	13 83
N W ¼ sec 9 s 50 ft of n 140 of e 130 ft w of Lincoln st		19	21 03
S 64 of n 114 ft Wright's addition	10	26	29 89
S ½ e ½ Wright's addition	1	27	17 54
S ½ w ½	2	27	16 05
N 60 ft ex s 115 ft "	6	27	3 21
O P	2	39	11 08
"	4	40	44 71
"	1	42	21 24
"	12	42	10 13
"	13	42	16 30
"	5	47	22 47
"	3	48	23 72
"	14	50	17 64
"	10	51	21 74
"	7	53	10 13
"	3	56	2 47
"	14	56	21 73
"		58	15 07
E ½ of s 60 of n 150 ft	4	69	13 54
O P	2	61 }	
"	3	61	
"	4	61	87 95
"	11	61	
"	12	61	
"	13	61 }	
FIFTH WARD.			
Sage town	14	1	47 77
Palmeters & Tyrell's add	13	1	27 25
Scandinavian	2	1 }	14 57
W 53 ft of e 106 ft Palmeters & Briggs addition	1	1	
W 53 ft of e 106 ft Palmeters & Briggs addition	2	1	
W 53 ft of e 106 ft Palmeters & Briggs addition	3	1 }	9 39
Scandinavian	9	2	17 54
W 31 of e 165 ft Judsons add	1&4	2	8 89
E 40 of s 100 ft	9	2	15 56
Ex e 78½ ft Dearsleys sub	6&7	2 }	
S 5 ft ex e 78½ ft Dearsley's sub	5	2 }	22 74
Palmeters & Tyrell's add	16	2	20 73
"	1	4	18 78
"	2	4	17 54
"	9	6	27 42
Palmeters & Brigg's add	1	21	19 27
Sage add	1&3	21	149 53
Sage add	7	21	19 60
Ex e 65 ft Sage add	11	22	39 77
N 40 of e 120 ft Sage add	2	23	34 81
"	4	23	21 24
N 58 ft Sage add	9&10	28	49 38
N 40 ft West's sub			
All e of land of Hood & Soth ex n 40 ft	10	28	123 77
S ½ Wright's add	1	30	20 50
E 120 ft Wright's add	5	31	3 25
Woolenson's sub	2	32&35	4 70
"	12	32&35	11 37
N W ¼ sec 9 s 80 ft of n ½ ex w 136 ft		33	78 36
S ½ Wright' addition	2	34	37 90
Swly 50 ft of nely 104 ft Sage's addition		36	24 95
Nely 65 ft Sage's addition		38	18 78
N e ¼ sec 8, 3, 23, bd n by Hayes e by Chestnut st s by H Johnson and w by Hagerson 25 ft n & s			25 49
E ½ ne ¼ sec 8, 3, 23, bd s by Petersons w by Chestnut st n by Erickson and e by Donelson 38 ft n&s and 100 ft e&w			38 93
Bd n by Madsen s by Petersons and w by Chestnut st alley			14 97
Ne ¼ sec 8, 3, 23, bd n by 20 ft alley s by Racine Twine & Cordage Co e by Nagel and w by Chestnut st 132 ft e&w and 90 ft n&s			75 24
E ½ ne ¼ sec 8, 3, 23, Stellen's addition	118	}	
W 97 ft	119	}	12 85
In e ½ ne ¼ sec 8, 3, 23, w of C&NW ry bd n by Freeman's e by Forest st s by Madson and w by Blake			10 13
In w ½ ne ¼ sec 8, 3, 23 bd n by ward line s by Fagen e by Burdes & Nilles and w by Horlick 88 ft e&w and s line and 224 ft n&s			12 60
Pt ne ¼ of se ¼ and pt w ½ se ¼ of sec 8, 3, 23, Jackson's sub	4		7 66
In w ½ se ¼ sec 8, 3, 23 bd n by Jorgen & Jensen e by N W ave s by Fargeston and w by Hill st 30 ft n&s and 100 ft e&w			11 37
In w ½ se ¼ sec 8, 3, 23, bd n by Christiansen, Kydla and alley e by NW av and w by Spring st			49 55
In e ½ s e ¼ sec 8 t 3 r 23 bd n by Erickson e by r'y s by Hoyt and w by Randolph st 45 ft n & s			17 35
In n w ¼ sec 17 t 3 r 23 pt n w ¼ bd n by Root river and Teegarden, e by Root river, s by Root river and n by Teegarden, known as "The Island"			7 66
Gorton's sub of pt s w ¼ s e ¼ sec 8 t 3 r 23	4	2	27 42
"	1	3	18 88
"	2	3	18 88
"	10	3	23 78
"	11	3	25 19
"	10	2	2 47
Prospect add	12	6	20 01
Clover Hill add	10	6	2 72
"	4	9	2 72
Roe's sub of pt n w ¼ s e ¼ sec 17 t 3 r 23	13	2	2 72
"	1	4 }	6 43
"	2	4 }	10 13
"	22	4	2 72
"	21		
Riverside add	1	1	74
Kinzie Park	2	1	74
"	3	1	74
"	4	1	74
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"	10	10	74
"	11	10	74
"	12	10	74
"	13	10	74
"	14	10	74
"	15	10	74
"	16	10	74
"	17	10	74
"	18	10	74
"	19	10	74
"	20	10	74
"	21	10	74
"	22	10	74
"	23	10	74
"	24	10	74
"	25	10	74
"	26	10	74
"	27	10	74
"	28	10	74
"	29	10	74
"	30	10	74
"	31	10	74
"	32	10	74

SIXTH WARD.

Description.	Lot.	Block.	Amount.
Herrick's add			
21 ft in width lying wly of the n 21 ft of lot 6 blk 76 Herrick's sub; also the n 21 ft of lot 6 blk 76 of Hanson's sub	1	1 }	24 94
	1	2 }	137 39
	2	2	22 48
	3	2	32 95
	14	2	41 23
	14	3	2 77
Except s 10 ft	1	8	
Harbor add	3	13 }	
Ex that owned by R R Co	4	13 }	
"	5	13 }	62 51
N 26 ft	6&7	13	19 96
Harbor add	7	14	5 92
Bush's sub	1	50 }	
"	4	50 }	
	5	50 }	71 85
N ½	5	50 }	
S ½	5	50 }	
N ½	8	50	
N 20 ft	6	50	20 51
S 15 ft of w 50 ft	9	50	
E 20 of s 15 ft ex that used for r'y	10	50 }	
E 60 ft	12	50 }	35 35
W 10 ft	13	50 }	
E 70 of s 30 ft ex that used for ry purposes	13	50 }	32 61
	8	w ½ 50	23 71
School Section.			
All of n 231 ft e of slough ex e 120 ft and ex part used for r'y purposes		53	49 65
Carr's Sub.			
S 27 of n 231½ ft of e 120 ft		53	11 36
School Section.			
N 135 ft of w 180 ft in n w cor blk ex part used for ry purposes		54	61 91
E 65 of w 246⅔ ft of w 1 a of n 2 a 135 ft n and s ex that used for ry purposes		54	20 01
39 ft on Washington ave running to r rd next s of Klinkert		w ½ 55	36 06
N 45 ft e of Wash ave being 75 ft n and s on e line ex e 42 ft		59	27 47
S 70 of n 115 ft e of Wash ave		59	49 66
Walnut Hill sub	16	60	8 89
School Section.			
N ½ of all w of ry		58	5 18
S ½ of all w of ry		58	4 69
Seidons Sub.	19	61	27 42
Davis Sub.			
S ½	5	63	27 42
Herrick's Sub.			
W. 40 ft	4	66	7 66
	5	66	3 70
	8	66	8 15
W. 20 ft	27	66 }	
E 20 ft	28	66 }	12 84
Reiley's Sub.	13	67 }	
	14	67 }	20 26
	38	67	18 78
School Section.			
S 47 of n 149 ft e of Wash ave		69	20 01
N ½ of s 1 a w of Wash ave 42 ft n and s		69	24 96
W 70 of s 120 ft e of r rd		69	16 30
Bd n by 12th st s&e by Wash ave and W by r rd 40 ft on 12th st		69	12 60
Lukes sub.	5	70	6 92
	13	70	24 95
Johnson's sub.	17	70	39 77
N 12 ft	21	70	2 72
Klein's sub.	7	71	16 80
William's sub.	16	71	26 57
School section.			
S 60 of n 240 ft		w ½ 74	17 53
S 40 of n 200 ft of e ¼		w ½ 74	2 72
S 16 ft of n ½		75	10 71
N 80 of w 95 ft		75	65 91
S 48 of n 128 ft of w 95 ft		75	37 82
W 60 of e 165 ft of s 100 ft of e ½ and n 185 of s 285 of w 125 of e 250 ft		76	175 58
S 60 of n 280 ft of e½ blk		76	68 62
W 85 of s 100 ft of e½ blk		76	83 01
S 80 of N 200 ft of e½ blk		76	74 30
Harmon's sub.	6	76 }	
	10&17	76	
	9	76	421 58
E 5 ft on s side and e 15 ft on n side	16	76 }	
School Section.			
Bd. N. by 19th St. Tronson & Gorton; S. by Reichert & Freeman; E. by C. M. & St. P. Ry., and W. by Gorton and Racine St		76	54 59
N. ½ S. 80 ft of W. 110 ft		78	31 34
S. 40 of N. 203 ft. of E ½		79	26 41
S. 40 of N. 243 ft of E½		79	41 23
S. 80 ft of E. ½		79	71 10
N. 40 ft of S. 80 ft of W½.		79	13 83
Blake & Fish's Sub.	7	77	18 20
	3	83	35 54
	10	77	22 48
	38	84	12 59
School Section			
That part Bd. e. by Racine St. S. by 16th St. N. and W. by Blake & Fish's Sub		84	46 29
That part Bd. w. by Racine St. N. by Blake & Fish's Sub. E. by J. Miller		83	114 48
Hardware Co's sub.	6	86	33 89
	8	86	31 34
	9	86	31 34
	12	86	31 34
	13	86	31 34
	16	86	31 84
School section.			
E 40 of w 120 ft of n 120		e ½ 87	16 30
E 40 of w 80 of n 120 ft		e ½ 87	11 94
N 40 of s 119 of w 120 ft		w ½ 87	13 83
N 39 of s 79 of w 120 ft		w ½ 87	13 83
In e ½ s e ¼ sec 17-3-23 s 50 of n 273 ft s of 12th st and e of Herrick's ave 120 ft e and w			10 13
S 40 of n 80 ft s of 13th st and e of Herrick's ave 120 ft e and w			10 13
E 40 of s 115 ft bd w by Gorton n by Herrick and east by Lockwood ave			3 96
Bd n by 11th st e by sec line s by Herrick and w by Becker 120 ft e and w and 45 ft n and s			1 24
W 40 of e 80 of n 120 ft e of Herrick ave s of 12th st 120 ft e and w			13 83
Morey and Packard's add.	1	1	24 95
	14	3	22 48
	11	4	8 89
	1	6	11 36
Holborn's sub.			
S 80 ft of e ½		10	92 09
Lockwood's sub of pt n e ¼ sec 17 and pt block 60 and 61 ss	20	2	8 89
	10	4	1 98
Dodge's add.	1	1	10 13
Simonsen's Add.	2	2	2 72
Racine Land & Improvement Co. Add	1	33	26 41
	2	33	26 41
	3	33	26 41
	4	33	26 41
	23	34	26 41

SEVENTH WARD.

Description.	Lot.	Block.	Amount.
Drahash's Add.	2	2 }	
	3	2 }	44 95
	8	2	12 59
North Racine.	9	2	15 56
	15	2	12 60
Lake View	14	3	1 96
	8	3	1 48
English's Add.	4	3	10 13
	8	3	3 59
	9	3	12 60
	10	3 }	
	11	3 }	14 08
Hagerer's Add.			
S. 58 of N 174 of E 175 ft		4	8 16
Lake View.	22	4	11 36
	25	4	7 17
North Racine.	2	4	12 60
	8	4	12 60
	11	4	14 08
Silloway's sub.	11	4	15 07
Burdick's add.	5	5	10 13
Lake View.	20	5	10 13
North Racine.			
E 100 of w 283 ft	2	5 }	
E 100 of w 283 ft	3	5 }	16 55
	13	5	24 95
Hagerer's add.			
S 42 of n 129 of e 135 ft		6	11 35
Silloway's sub.	4	6	9 88
North Racine.	10	6 }	
N 20 ft	13	6 }	7 91
N 50 of s 160 of e 115 ft		7	5 18
Peck's sub.			
All of lot except that owned by Rishan	14	30	10 87
N w ¼ sec 9 e 75 of w 150 of s 60 ft north of Kewaunee st		35	10 13
Bd n by Kewaunee st e by Mil ave s by Schultz and w by Wm Wuertzberger 40 ft n&s and 120 ft e&w		35	22 42
In s e ¼ sec 4-3-23 bd n by English st e by St Clair st s by Blessing & Sigley and w by Green st 30 ft n and s			2 72
In s e ¼ sec 4-3-23 Bd n Haman e by Bamcher s by Davis and w by Chatham st 55 ft n and s 25 ft e and w			10 13
Bd n by C. Madorey e by Lake Mich w by Mich st and s by Haman 92 ft n and s			
Bd n by Madorey Est e by Lake Mich s by Heath & Lickinson and w by Michigan st			8 54
Bd n by Sauer e by Chatham st s by Navistil and w by Wm N Brown 64 ft on Chatham st			10 13
In s w ¼ sec 4-3-23 Bd n by Knight e by Long and Church lot s by High st w by Mrs Collins 60 ft e and w			21 24
Bd n by McCarthy s by Hagerer st e by Straube and Harris w by Lentz and Zinner 90 ft e and w			10 13
Bd n by M Lauer e by Algrimon s by Hagerer st and w by Schoenleben and Steinecke 100 ft e and w and 128 ft n and s			17 53
Bd n by English st s by Owens e by Green st and w by Martz 28 ft n and s 150 ft e and w			1 48
Bd n by English st e by Malone s by Collins and w by Geneva st 28 ft n and s and 98 ft e and w			2 72
Bd n by Malter, e by sec line and Highway s by Rapids road and w by Dovrack ex r rd			37 29
In s e ¼ sec 5 Bd n by Bandenburg s by Reiser e by Mil road and w by R Rd 2 acres			18 03
In e ¼ n e ¼ sec 8-3-23 bd n by Patterson e&s by Geo Hanser w by Chestnut st 40 ft n&s and 80 ft e&w			5 18
Wolf's add	1	2	1 24
	2	2	1 24
C. Rowan's addition.	18	1	1 24
	19	1	1 24
	22	1	1 24
	26	1	1 24
	20	1	1 48
	21	1	1 48
	24	1	1 48
Special assessment.			
Pt blk 48 s s bd s by 8th st and Wash ave on e&w by land of Mitchell & Lewis Co. Sprinkling Wash av			6 38
Part of blk 55 s s bd e by w line of e ½ said block on the n by 8th st on the w by land of Klinkert, Elholm, Baumann and others sprinkling Washington ave			2 82
Pt of blk 55 ss begin on w ly line of said blk 234 ft n e by from s w cor said blk, then n 31 degrees e along w line of said block 39 ft thence s 64 degrees e to the w line of ry lands thence s wly along said lands to a point s 67 degrees e from place of beginning thence direct to beginning sprinkling Washington ave			2 63
Pt of blk 59 ss begin at n e cor said blk thence s 77 ft thence n 80 degrees w to center plank road thence n 30 degrees e along said plank rd to n line of said blk thence e along said n line to beginning, being 50 ft wide on e line of plank road. Sprinkling Wash ave			3 31
Pt blk 59 s s begin 77 ft s of n e cor said blk thence s 70 ft 8' and then n 80 degrees west to center of Wash ave then nely along said ave to a point 50 ft s ly from n line said blk thence e ely to place of beginning sprinkling Wash ave			4 66
Reilly's sub. Sprinkling Wash ave	13&14	68	7 05
S s n ½ w ½ s ½ of n ¼ acre east of U S road sprinkling Wash ave		69	3 42
S s 40 ft wide on n end and bd on n by 12th st w by C and N W ry and e by Wash ave sprinkling Wash ave		69	6 99
S s begin on w line of U S road 145 ft 6' due n of the s line said blk run w to w line said block thence n 41 ft 9½ in then e to said rd thence swly to beginning Sprinkling Wash ave		69	3 09
Herrick's Sub			
N or nly 21 ft wide of lot 6 blk 76 also part lot 1 blk 1 Herricks add begin at n w cor lot 6 Herricks sub blk 76 run n 65 degree 50' w to w line lot 1 Herrick's add blk 1 thence s wly along said w line to a point n 65 degrees 50' w of s w corner of land first above described thence s 65 degrees 50' e line of said lot 1 and s wly cor of land first above described thence n to beginning sprinkling Wash ave	6	76	1 53
Herrick's add.			
Sprinkling Wash ave	1	2 }	
	2	2 }	6 26
In w ¼ sec 4-3-23 Bd n by English st e by St Clair st s by Hagerer's add and w by Green st sidewalk			20 26

RACINE WAS BEATEN.

In the Game of Whist With Milwaukee Saturday Evening.

By Fifty-one Tricks or One Hundred and Two Points.

Players Are in the Dumps To-day—No Particular Reason Given For the Defeat—The Score Explains How it Ended.

Playing the game of whist and doing it correctly requires much study and practice. There is possibly no other game played with paste boards that necessitates more brain work. Racine has a whist team. They played Oshkosh and found the saw dust men "dead easy." Waukesha was then tackled and fell victims to the Belle City players. Milwaukee came next and there were many misgivings when the champions went to the Cream City that they would fail, but not so, they came home in a parlor car and the scalp of the beer city players hung upon the belt of Professor Heyer, known as the father of our crack whist players.

Admirers of the team commenced to believe that they were invincible and looked forward to the return game with Milwaukee with more than passing interest. Saturday evening was the time set for the battle and wagers were freely made that Racine would win. Well, to make a long story short, the Milwaukee players arrived on the 7:47 train, via the C. & N. W. R. R. It was raining hard, but they were bundled into an electric car and soon arrived at the brilliantly lighted rooms of the home club.

The home players were radiant with smiles and courteously received the visitors. They believed that Milwaukee would not be in it, bu. so etimes predictions and belief fail.

The game was played and it took from 8:30 until 12:30 to finish it. Duplicate whist, forty decks a d merican leads predominated. Orders were given and written upon the score board that spectators must not circulate a g the players and talk to them and t order was strictly adhered to.

Today the Racine players are in the dumps and many of them are wondering where they are at. Such a drubbing as they received at the hands of those Milwaukee fellows was simply cruel, in fact it was rubbed into them with a vengeance.

Would you believe is they beat the champions of Racine just fifty one tricks or 102 points. Nobody can explain just how it was done, but it was accomplished and the home players cannot get themselves together sufficiently to satisfactorily cipher it out.

But here is the score:

Milwaukee.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
North and South.			
Comstock & Height..	254	14	
Allen & Merrill......	243	3	
Cohen & Wilson......	242	2	
James & Welser......	245	5	
Total	981	24	
Average, 240.			
East and West.			
Paine & Allen......	280		
Moody & Merryman.	284	4	
Keats & Dixon......	289	9	
Elliott & Hard......	294	14	
Total	1147	27	
Grand total.....	2128	51	
Average, 280.			
Racine.			
North and South.			
Heyer & Oberly......	240		
Klein & A. Dietrich.	236		4
Palmer & J. Dietrich.	231		9
Wagner & Pugh......	226		14
Total	933		27
Average, 240.			
East and West.			
Carpenter, Roggenbau	266		14
Bliss & Lorob......	277		3
Smith, Buckingham.	278		2
Lewis & Northrop...	275		5
Total	1096		24
Grand total.....	2029		42
Average, 280.			

It speaks for itself. There is no use criticising any particular player, because they were all beaten. Not a single two can show a beat of the other fellows playing against them. Just look at the score of Wagner and Pugh and then at Roggenbau and Carpenter who have always come out on top and saved one or two games.

In Memory of Dr. Frederic Thomas, of Ives Grove.

With the redeemed of Christ
He walks the streets of gold
Clad in the robes of righteousness,
Garments that wax not old.

His name was in the book of life
Written by angel hands—
One more among that countless throng
Before His throne he stands.

The mists that hang o'er Jordan's tide.
His soul did not affright—
Jesus himself had passed before,
Making his pathway light.

Through that dark door, the grave,
He finds eternal light—
A home where many mansions are
That knows no death or night.

E. M. A.

The revival of business in the textile factories of New England, with an increase of wages for the operatives, is one of the latest and most important evidences of returning good times. In the nature of things, the old degree of prosperity can be reached only in a gradual way, but it is coming, and even Democratic rule can not prevent it.

Your Physical Condition

Needs attention at this time. If you are tired, weak, and nervous, it is clear that your blood is impure, and without doubt there has been too much overwork or strain on brain and body. The course of treatment for such a condition is plain and simple. The blood must first be purified so that the nervous system, and in fact all the organs, will be fed upon pure blood. Intelligent people without number have testified that the best blood purifier, nerve tonic and strength imparting medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Nervousness, loss of sleep and general debility all vanish when Hood's Sarsaparilla is persistently taken; in a word, health and happiness follow after taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

—The United States now has about forty vessels engaged in whaling—the remnant of a fleet which once numbered 500 ships.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," an take no other kind

—Successive strikes of miners in England and Scotland are said to be rapidly developing the coal production of India.

You Don't Have to Swear off.

Says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac the famous tobacco habit cure: "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by F. Harbridge. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York and Chicago.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Son of Michael Murphy Stunned—Barns, Cattle and Machinery Destroyed.

During the severe storm Saturday afternoon lightning struck a tree in front of the home of Michael Murphy, on Jackson street, shattering it badly, and a few bricks were knocked off the chimney by the bolt. A little son of Mr. Murphy was badly shocked and it was several hours before he fully recovered. Other members of the family were more or less affected and naturally badly frightened.

Three Barns Destroyed.

The three large barns of Beecher Ayers, located six miles west of Burlington were struck by lightning Saturday afternoon and completely destroyed. At the time there was a number of horses and cows in the structure and also farm machinery, but all was saved. The damage is estimated at $2,000 with a light insurance.

Barn and Cattle Burned.

A barn of Thomas Brown, located nine miles north of the city was struck by lightning Saturday afternoon and burned down. Two cows, a horse, three tons of hay and farm machinery were also consumed. The loss will reach $1,500 with a partial insurance.

From twenty-five to thirty telephones were disabled by the electric storm, the fuses burning out. Manager Kernan made repairs today.

The electric lights were affected by the storm and in many places lamps were used until repairs were made.

The lightning struck a tree in front of the home of Peter Thomas, on Carroll street, Saturday afternoon, shattering it badly.

A barn and several sections of fence on the farm of Felix Bess, in the town of Caledonia, was damaged by lightning.

The wind blew a large piece of the iron window cornice from the third story of the Wagner house yesterday morning and it struck the sidewalk with a crash. Luckily no one was passing at the time. The piece weighed twenty five pounds.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. C. A. Grier and children arrived from Spokane. They will be guests of Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Grier until their home, 821 Wisconsin street, is ready for them.

Emery D. Wright is spending a few days in this city.

Edward and William Myers and Julius Spreeberg, who have been on the road for the past thirteen months with a concert and patent medicine company, have returned home for a month's rest. They have had a very successful trip.

Clarence Dennis of Ashland, was in the city yesterday for a short time.

Charles Bayerman is in Chicago today on business.

Wencel Svora, a prominent business man of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is in the city visiting friends.

Thomas Shepherd, of the town of Yorkville, departed for England to be absent several months.

John Williams, reported to have been killed down in Indiana, arrived home Saturday evening to visit his parents. He cannot imagine where such a report originated.

Marshall M. Dutton of Chicago, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mr. Frank Palmer of Chicago, was a guest of Racine friends yesterday.

Mr. Walter Gunthorp and Harold Rossiter of Austin, Ills., rode their wheels to Racine Saturday to see a couple of their Racine friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Martin of 1338 North Main street, rejoice over the arrival of a twelve-pound boy at their home.

Clarence Snyder of Ashland, was in the city yesterday.

James Ellarson, state game warden, is visiting his father, Charles Ellarson of Mt. Pleasant.

Dr. McNeele of Fond du Lac, was a guest of James Fielding over Sunday.

Miss Maud Boyd, on Saturday evening entertained twenty of her friends at her parents' home on College avenue. A musical and literary programme was indulged in, at the conclusion of which dainty refreshments were served in a charming manner by the hostess.

On Saturday evening Dr. Bjerkman entertained the Mandolin club royally at his home, No. 500 State street. The club played a number of selections and there was singing and a general good time. Choice refreshments were served during the evening and Dr. Bjerkman sustained his reputation of being an excellent entertainer. Among those present besides the club members were Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Robinson, Miss A. Price Miss Sarles and William Davis.

The M. E. church choir has been holding delightful fortnightly socials during the winter. The last one met on Saturday evening with Miss Jennie Dutton at her home on Lake avenue and was one of the most enjoyable of all. There were games, music and refreshments served were delicious.

Miss Mattie Mallory of Chicago, spent Sunday with Miss Ellen Hughes.

Joseph Carroll has returned from a business trip in the east.

J. H. Fehler, who has been suffering from la grippe, was down town today for the first time in many weeks.

Mr. & Mrs. W. W. Gaven left for their home today in Crystal Falls, Mich., after a few week's visit with their father John Caven of this city.

A CHECK FOR A PENNY.

And a Postmaster's Bondsman Held Responsible For Three Cents.

In the window of a drug store on Market street is a financial curiosity. It is a check for one cent that was issued in March, 1874. On that date it was discovered in the Boston Custom House that "J. S. Poe" had paid one cent more duty on goods received by him from England than the tariff justified. Although no demand was made for the overcharge the surplus had to be returned before the auditor would sign the balance sheet. So a check for one cent was made out and the assistant treasurer of the Custom House was ordered to pay that amount to Mr. Poe. The check cost twice its value to mail, but it was never presented for honoring and has been preserved as a curiosity.

A more recent case of the nicety of detail insisted on in governmental departments is the discrepancy found, a few weeks ago, in the Oakland post office. When A. W. Bishop relinquished the office to J. J. White he sent his final report to Washington. Several weeks later the new postmaster was told to notify Mr. Bishop's bondsmen that there was a shortage during his administration, and that they would be held responsible. After much red tape had been used a long document came from Washington stating that the shortage amounted to three cents, which was sent off a few days later.—From the San Francisco Examiner.

CRIME IS RAMPANT.

Henry Peters, a South Side Man Inveigled Into a Trap.

Tramps Invite Him to Drink With Them and He is Robbed.

Ib. Jorgensen, a Sixth Street Liquor Dealer, Assaulted in His Place of Business—The Assailants Captured.

Henry Peters, residing on Herrick avenue, was robbed of his watch and chain, $4, a pocket book and other property Saturday night. Mr. Peters had been down town doing some trading and started for his home between 9 and 10 o'clock. On the way home he met four or five men. They had a keg of beer and invited Peters to accompany them to Cedar Bend and help drink the beverage. Mr. Peters accepted the invitation and at the Bend assisted to drain the keg. One of the party stepped up and struck Peters under the ear and he fell like a log and then the assailant went through his pockets and relieved him of his watch and money. In a moment Peters was able to regain his thoughts and heard the men say, "Let's kill him and throw his body into the river." In less time than it takes to tell Peters was on his feet and running for dear life. He collided with a barbed wire fence and tore his clothing and lacerated his flesh. He reached the office of Ernst Klinkert's brewery and sent a telephone message to the police office for help. Policeman Pfister went up and searched around the woods at Cedar Bend but found none of the men wanted.

Bright and early yesterday morning he again went out with Policeman Peterson and managed to capture five tramps. One was taken from a barn and the others were found at the place where Peters was robbed drinking beer. The faucet was knocked from the keg and the fluid allowed to run out and the tramps were taken to jai.

They gave their names as Tom Keenen, William Moore, Isaac Kulp, Charles Curtis and Patsy Sullivan and a tough looking crowd they are. Peters looked at the five and identified Patsy Sullivan as the man who had knocked him down and took his watch and money. The others he failed to identify. The watch was not found and only a few cents in money.

The five men were arraigned before Justice Wentworth this morning. Sullivan, the robber, was sent up for ninety days; two for thirty-five days, one twenty-five days and the other forty-five days.

Ib. Jorgensen Assaulted.

Four young men entered the saloon of Ib Jorgenson, corner of Park avenue and Sixth street, Saturday night and called for drinks. They had two rounds and refused to pay for the goods. Mr. Jorgenson proceeded to eject them and they applied vile names and one of them struck him on the side of the head and knocked him down. They then ran north on Park avenue down the hill and brought up in the saloon of Jacob Baumstark where they were found by Officer Bassinger. He called Deputy Rein to assist him and landed the four in jail. They gave their names as James and Dave Phillips, Robert Lyons and Tom McLaughlin. The first two are Racine men and the other two, strangers. Dave Phillips claimed that he was outside when the trouble occured and had nothing to do with it and said that he would have Mr. Jergenson arrested for selling his 9-year-old brother liquor.

LAMP WITH MANY FILAMENTS.

Its Life of Brilliancy is Thereby Greatly Prolonged.

C. A. Merritt, of Birmingham, Ala., is the inventor of a novel incandescent lamp which is made with three or more filaments. According to the inventor, they may all be of the same candle-power, or have different degrees, of illumination. Each one is to be used separately, or two or more can be used at the same time in multiple arc. One terminal of the carbons is attached to a contact post. In the base of the lamp the other leading-in wires are attached to the outer shell for a return contact. The contact posts for each filament are insulated from each other, and are touched by a switch which also forms a contact with the key in the socket. There is no change necessary in the socket from present construction. By placing the pointer end or switch on any contact post, the carbon connected with it will be lit up, or by turning the broad end around, one or all may be lit up.

Mr. Merritt thinks that the true way to use this lamp would be to burn each carbon for about 300 hours. With four filaments this would make, say, 1,200 hours' continuous use, at a comparatively small loss of brilliancy, while each filament might drop 10 to 15 per cent. in burning. Every time a fresh one is started it would bring the lamp to full candle-power. That is to say, that in using the lamp before the globe becomes smoked enough to obscure the light the initial brilliancy will be restored as many times as there are extra carbons to use.—Electrical Review.

A Mean Trick.

The station master of one of the suburban stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad is just now bemoaning the fate of a pet dog, who disappeared last week in a most startling manner. The dog had a habit of running after the trains as they pulled away from the station, and, fastening his teeth in the rear steps, would try to pull them back. A freight train stopped at the station last Friday, and, knowing the dog's habit, a waggish brakeman fastened a cow's tail to the coupling iron at the rear of the train. Mr. Dog immediately seized this in his mouth, and as the train moved away began pulling and tugging at it with might and main. Faster and faster moved the train, and when the dog tried to let go he must have found that his teeth were caught in the cow's tail. At any rate, the last seen of him he was being pulled along in the wake of the train, enveloped in a cloud of dust. And, unlike the proverbial cat, he never came back.

New Girl in a New Spot.

"Will you please give me a light for my cigarette?" remarked a young and fashionably attired woman to an astounded man in a smoking car on the King's County elevated. When he recovered he handed the progressive female a match. She drew it expertly down the door and was soon swallowing the smoke with evident delight. When she left the car the guard was amazed to see her throw away the butt of her comforter, and also noted that she carried a cane. "Hully Gee! Is that what they are coming to?" he said in an aside, as he gave the bell pull an extra jerk as if anxious to lose sight of the girl-ahead-of-her time. The new girl is surely breaking out in spots here.—New York Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

No Statue of Grant in Washington.

The statue of General Grant made for Statuary Hall, at the capitol, is to be sent away as unfit for use. The likeness is imperfect, and this was discovered by congress before Mrs. Grant saw the statue. She confirms the opinion. There is not a statue of General Grant in Washington.

COUNTY NEWS.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., May 6.

The M. E. parsonage is receiving a new coat of paint inside, and the outside will be painted soon.

Pear and plum trees are in full bloom and the indications are that there will be a good crop.

Corn planting will take place this week if the weahter permits. This will be a little earlier than usual.

The passenger train due at 3:50 p. m. from Chicago has changed time, arriving now at 6:10. This is quite an accommodation to our people.

The sugar maples are leafing out very rapidly and the woods will soon be green again. Nearly all of our birds have returned from the south and the woods are alive with their beautiful notes.

Arbor day was observed in the various schools in this vicinity with exercises appropriate to the occasion.

The scholars in district No. 1, with their teacher Miss Fannie Bishop, at the close of their exercises, visited the school in district No. 7, where Miss McNiel had prepared a good programme which was carried out to the satisfaction of all present.

John L. Mahood went to Chicago the fore part of last week in response to a telegram announcing that his brother Erastus had been accidentally killed while on duty as a train hand on the elevated road. It appears that he was standing on the platform between the cars when the careless engineer backed his train into another, resulting in the cars coming together and killing the unfortunate man. The deceased was well known in this place and leaves a wife and two children in Chicago to mourn his death.

The storm which prevailed early on Friday morning was noted for its severity, as it surpasses anything of the kind that we have had this season. The flashes of lightning seen on Thursday evening were a warning that a storm was gathering and in the early morning distant peals of thunder were heard which soon developed into a great electric storm followed by rain.

S. S. Strong and family were considerably shaken up and may congratulate themselves on their narrow escape. A large cotton wood tree standing by the well was shattered, also several panes of glass in the windows. A red-oak tree standing a few rods from Peter Ozanne's house was also struck. On Saturday morning we were again threatened with another storm which finally worked its way around to the north. In the afternoon another heavy thunder storm prevailed and this time the lightning struck the windmill belonging to Wm. Burgess, damaging the wood work to some extent.

BRISTOL.

Bristol Wis, May 6.

Wm. Pennings is building an addition to his house.

The tile factory is an assured fact. Ground has been broken and the necessary buildings are being erected.

The lumber for the new German church is on the ground and work has begun.

An auction sale of the effects of the late Alex Gray, has been in progress during the last week, making lots of fun for the boys.

The Rev. Shoup has any amount of push and energy. He has succeeded in awakening Hosmer society from their Rip Van Winkle sleep, a feat which was deemed impossible. As every pastor on this charge for the past twenty years has attempted and failed.

Mrs. V. Gnosch of Kenosha, is visiting her father Mr. John Mutter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lacey of Chicago, are visiting friends in this place.

We are pleased to see Mrs. Frank Kingman returned from an extended visit to Florida.

Eugene Baily and daughter, formerly residents of the town of Salem, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dell Cornwell.

Mrs. Allie Judson of Evanston, will spend a few days with her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. Bryant.

Mr. Arthur Brown of Salem, was in town last week.

Mrs. Volney Bassett and her son Lee made calls in Bristol recently. They will start for California next week.

Dr. Bacon and daughter of Salem, were in Bristol last week.

Miss Gray made a trip to Kenosha last Saturday.

Mrs. A. D. Cornwell of Salem, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Will Turner.

George Shumway and bride of Chicago, who have been visiting friends here have returned home.

THOMPSONVILLE.

Thompsonville, May 6.

The heavy rains of the past few days has started vegetation of all kinds so that we can almost see it grow, and the farmers are wearing smiling faces. Vegetation of all kinds is from two to three weeks earlier than for many years. Considerable corn has already been planted which is very early for this section. The country looks very beautiful in its green robe of vegetation.

Mrs. Beebe is spending a few days in Racine. She will visit in Milwaukee before returning home.

Mr. A. Rasmusson has sold his property here to Mr. Chas. Bearsley of Caledonia, and has removed to Racine.

Mr. Bearsley is having the house painted, which will add very much to its appearance. T. J. Fish of Yorkville, has the work contracted for and has commenced work. Mr. Wirtz and family have rented the property and have moved in.

The Baptist parsonage has been painted and repapered and rented to Mr. Schome, who will occupy it this summer while he works in the creamery.

Mr. Willie Shinstoll of S. Da., spent a few days here visiting his mother, sister and friends.

The town will be somewhat aristocratic this summer as several have signified their intention of keeping summer boarders. All that we lack is the beach line that ought to go from Waukesha to Racine, to make it a favorite summer resort.

Alie and James Miller have returned home after spending a week in Racine.

Mr. Mike Klinkhammer had a team of horses stolen from his stable on last Friday night. No clue to the thieves at the present writing.

Arbor day was duly observed in district No. 15 by the planting of trees, etc.

Mrs. Reed of Mt. Pleasant, was calling on friends here last week.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, May 6.

Next Sunday evening, May 12, a lecture will be given in the North church by Prof. Bass. His subject is "What has Christianity Done for Christians?"

Mrs. G. Mangold and family of Milwaukee, are spending a few days home with her parents.

Mrs. Jacob Rohe of Milwaukee, spent Saturday and Sunday with her mother, Mrs. J. Rohe.

Death has taken from us, Mrs. L. De Remer, May 1, 1895, who has been sick a long time with an incurable disease, although kind care and physician's skill was hers. The family is respected and well known in this community, and their scattered family will be made sad by her death. Quite a large procession followed her remains to the cemetery. Elder M. D. Mack conducted the services.

Quite a number of our young people attended the communion services at the German Lutheran church Sunday morning, Kilbourn Road. The church was filled to overflowing and a large number of young converts were taken in the church.

NORTH CAPE.

North Cape, May 6.

Died, at his home on Thursday, May 2, in the town of Norway, of acute pneumonia, Rasmus Nelson, aged 50 years.

He was a native of Denmark, and came to America in 1867 and has made Racine county his home ever since. He was married twenty-seven years ago to Miss Mary Sorenson and the fruit of their union is twelve children, eleven of whom are living. Emma, one of the daughters, married Mr. Wm. Holden and Grant, the oldest son, has the position as superintendent of the Racine County asylum farm. The rest are all at home. Some of the children are as yet of a very tender age and it was certainly a sad sight to see the large family gather around the casket taking the farewell look at their beloved father. Mr. Nelson was an industrious, honest and agreeable neighbor and will be missed by all who knew him. For a number of years he rented the large farm of Mrs. Delzell and a short time ago bought a farm in Yorkville, with the expectation of moving into a home of his own. Just a week before he died, he and one of the boys were at the new farm and the latter brought him home sick, when he remarked to a neighbor he feared it would go hard with him. All the best applied medical skill was in vain. Mr. Nelson was connected with the society of 1001 and is the first member to die. It is hoped he will get his insurance. The funeral was largely attended and the services were conducted by Rev. Akin and Rev. Rasmusson at the Lutheran church of that town. He leaves a wife, eleven children and one brother to mourn his loss.

YORKVILLE.

Yorkville, May 6.

"Ah, me! Is not this beautiful weather?" is the expression of every farmer, as he sees the grass fairly jump and grow after the fine showers which had just enough thunder and lightning with them to make us feel happy.

If the weather keeps fair the farmers will plant a large amount of corn this week.

T. F. Shephard sailed for England last Wednesday, where he goes to look after the millions of money purported to belong to the Foxwell family of this place.

Clark Spencer and Henry Cond were in the village Sunday.

John Foxwell of Rockford, Ia., is visiting with relatives for a few days.

Through a recent decision of the circuit court the Yorkville church has had the good luck to come into the possession of forty acres of land near Kansasville, Wis. so look out for a bell in the steeple of that church.

KNEELAND.

Kneeland, May 6.

Good roads and sunshine bid fair to be a thing of the past and in their stead are mud and thunder, lightning and copious showers.

Farmers are progressing finely with their spring work. The rain was very much needed, and doing much good.

Mrs. Jacob Rohr of Milwaukee, is visiting friends here.

Miss Essie Walker is home from Chicago.

Mr. W. Cross is erecting a wind mill, which will be both ornamental and useful.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Andrea and Miss Estella Horton were called here from Milwaukee to attend the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. De Remer.

The F. W. B. church is undergoing some repairs which will add to the comfort of the congregation.

James W. Bass of Milwaukee, formerly of this township, will visit the scenes of his boyhood and lecture at the F. W. B. church at Kneeland on Sunday evening, May 12. Subject: "What has Christianity done for Civilization? Let every one avail themselves of this opportunity to hear Mr. Bass. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the church. Let every one help the good work on.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, May 6.

Dr. Alaman and family have moved into the house vacated by Dr. Gates, who has moved three blocks east of his old place.

Mrs. Eunice Earl has sold her farm and home in the western part of the town to Chicago parties, receiving for the same including all machinery and stock, $125 per acre.

Miss Blake is having her house painted. James Wright is doing the work.

Adlephia Codman is reported no better.

Mrs. John Willey attended the Yorkville sewing society which met at the home of Mrs. John Smith in Dover, on last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntington of Vienna, visited with Rochester friends last week.

A. J. Russell's mill was struck by lightning during the storm on last Saturday. No damage was done. Bucher Ayers' barn was burned during the same storm.

Belle Hute is reported seriously ill.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, May 6.

The dog poisoning fad has struck Union Grove. We are positive that it must be an outsider who is doing the work, for Union Grove hasn't a man mean enough to stoop to such an act.

Steve Wilson of Milwaukee, called on Union Grove friends Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. E. W. Mager of Milwaukee, was a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Powles, the past week.

About thirty of our local M. W. of A. camp attended a meeting of the Burlington camp on last Thursday evening. The boys report a first class time, and also that the Burlington boys tendered them a banquet at the close of their evening session.

Attorneys Wiesman and Heck entertained six of our business men on Wednesday at Justice Powles' office. Verdict: Jury disagree. Come again, boys.

Dr. A. L. Buchan was called in consultation on Sunday with Dr. Kenestrick, and Thursday with Dr. Bassett.

An interesting programme was rendered by the high school scholars on Arbor day.

The much talked of Foresters' entertainment is announced for Saturday evening, May 18.

Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Buchan of Chicago, are guests of Union Grove friends.

John Makune of Kenosha, has sold a Kimball piano to Mr. James Nougent. This is the third Kimball he has sold in this vicinity in the past few weeks.

Mrs. W. J. Callender visited friends in Racine Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Murdoch spent Sunday in Chicago.

FRANKSVILLE.

Franksville, May 6.

Mrs. D. R. Andersen of Oconomowoc, is spending a few days at Franksville, the guest of Mrs. H. Place.

David Jones of Chicago, spent Sunday with his brother, Will Jones.

Thunder showers are in order and the farmers are rejoicing.

Mr. Gunderson of Waterford, representing the McCormick Harvesting company, was in our village several days last week.

One of the government employes was in our village last week repairing the mail cranes. Owing to the large number of trains passing through in the day time, the work had to be done at night.

Thomas French had a relapse on last Monday, but is now reported by Dr. Boone to be out of danger.

The Epworth league gave a very interesting entertainment at Rungers' hall on last Wednesday evening. The net proceeds amounted to about $20, which will be used to furnish and repair the basement of the Union church.

The Lyceum will give an interesting programme at the hall on next Friday night. The subject for debate will be: Resolved: That more knowledge is obtained by reading than by observation.

Michael Klinkhammer, a farmer residing about three miles north of here, had a valuable team of horses stolen from his barn on last Friday night. As yet no trace of them has been obtained.

In Memoriam.

Lydia Scott, wife of Alonzo De Remer, was born in December, 1831, in Schoharie county, New York, and died at her home in Raymond, Wis., May 1, 1895. Deceased had been a resident of this place for more than fifty years, and for forty years had lived at the home in which she died. She was widely known and loved for her many virtues. Always ready and willing to make any sacrifice to herself, to minister to the sick and suffering as long as her health permitted. She will be very much missed by many who will remember her labors of love and gentle care. During her long and severe illness no murmur ever escaped her lips. The more she suffered the more she prayed and what she suffered was only known to herself and her God. Her patience and cheerfulness were the fruits of her trust and faith in her Redeemer, and those who visited her during her sickness could not but be profited and impressed thereby. She leaves a husband, one daughter, Mrs. Freyer, two sons, Delmyer and Ernest, all of whom were with her. She has also three brothers, Mr. Elias Scott of this place, Mr. John Scott of Calmar, Ia., and Mr. Cornelius Scott of Salem Ia.; two sisters Mrs. Jones of Beresford, Dak. and Mrs. Owen West of this place. Her sister Mrs. Near, preceded her to the better land only a few months ago. Together they had lived in their homes, side by side, sharing in a remarkable degree each others joys and sorrows for more than forty years. Death could not long divide them. The funeral was conducted at the house by her pastor, Rev. Mack, of the F. W. B. church, of which she had been a devoted, fathful member almost from its organization. Her death leaves a void in the church, home and community that can never be filled. After setting her house in order, making her funeral arrangements and bidding her loved ones adieu, she peacefully and quietly passed away, to meet her loved ones on the other shore and inherit the mansion prepared for her.

Thou art gone our beloved, to the bright realms of glory,
With heads bowed in sorrow, we laid thee to rest;
But why do we weep, thou art just gone before us,
To sing with the ransomed, the songs of the blest.

We must give thee up, our loved one, our dear one,
There were none who were able to cure or to save;
We carefully used all resources of science,
But they could not rescue thee, dear from the grave.

Though we've parted, that parting, is is not forever,
For a few fleeting years thou'lt be lost to our view;
But we will soon follow thee over the river,
And there in Christ's presence we'll recognize you.

Kenosha County Old Settlers Club Directors' Meeting.

The board of directors of the Old Settlers club met on Saturday morning, 4th inst., at the office of L. G. Simmon's Esqr., in Kenosha, President B. H. Stocker Esqr. in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary. The committee, Mr. L. G. Simmons reported that he had examined the treasurers accounts and the financial account of the secretary and found them correct. On motion of director A. G. Pacey, the report was accepted. Director D. L. Burgess moved that we hold a celebration of the Fourth of July, on the club grounds at Paddocks lake. The motion prevailed. Director L. G. Simmons moved that R. F. Roberts be authorized to make arrangements for the music and refreshment stands for the celebration and the annual picnic in August, carried. Director D. L. Burgess moved that the 600 chairs presented to the club by Hon. L. G. Simmons, be accepted and a vote of thanks be hereby extended to the donor. The motion carried. Director L. G. Simmons was appointed a committee to procure the excursion trains from Kenosha.

R. F. Roberts, Secretary.

JONAS MAY REMAIN.

Prospects That Charles Jonas May Remain in Prague.

A letter has been received from Charles Jonas who is now at Prague. He states that three days after he had received his new appointment as consul to Germany the Austria government removed the objections to his acting as consul at Prague. The objections were similar to those raised when Mr. Jonas was appointed the first time. It may be that his appointment to Germany will be withdrawn and that he will be allowed to remain at Prague.

The first trial for attempted suicide ever held in New York took place in that city yesterday. The prisoner was a young girl of good family, who had eloped and been deserted, and who in her despair had swallowed poison. Strange to say, she pleaded not guilty—showing that she valued liberty if not life. Her case was certainly pitiable, and calculated to stir a jury's compassion; and it is not at all surprising that the jury pronounced her not guilty. From the standpoint of public welfare it was unfortunate that in the first trial of this character the element of sympathy should have been permitted to give the scales of justice such a palpable tip. Suicides of young persons have of late become painfully frequent in New York. The enforcement of the Anti-Suicide law in a single instance would do much to impress upon the morbidly inclined realization of the truth that self-destruction is a crime, not merely against one's life, but against society.

CLOSING MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, May 6.—Wheat lower; May 61; July, 62⅛.

Corn lower; May 60, July, 60⅛.
Oats lower; May 28⅝; July 28⅝.
Pork steady; May 12.88; July 12.95.
Lard steady; May 6.52½; July 6.65.
Ribs firm; May 6.00; July 6.10.
Rye 63.
Barley 52.
Flax 1.44½. Timothy 5.50.
Clover 9.30.

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, May 1.—Wheat lower; 2 spring 62¼; July 63¾.
Corn firm; No. 3, 50.
Oats active No. 2 white 32¼.
Barley 50½@52½.
Rye 63.

NEWTON'S HEAVE, COUGH, DISTEMPER and INDIGESTION CURE.

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Positively Cures HEAVES, COUGHS, COLDS, DISTEMPER, Indigestion, Skin Eruptions, (Worm Expeller), and a grand conditioner. Used for years by Doctors J. V. Newton and O. J. Carter, Veterinary Surgeons, Toledo, O. Price $1.00 per package.

Try Marshall's Hoof Cure for quarter cracks, brittle and sore feet. It is a fine hoof dressing. Cures scratches and all sores. Sold by J. R. Anderson, at S. Bull's barn, Lake ave., between 11th and 12th Sts., Racine, Wis.

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H. J. ROGERS, Cashier.

FOR SALE—FARM AT A BARGAIN 110 ACRES choice land, also good buildings on same, a large stock of cattle, horses and machinery. Located 5½ miles southwest of Racine, on the west Kenosha road, known as the Andrew Thon place.
mch9tfsat&wkly

[First publication Wednesday, May 8, 1895.]

CIRCUIT COURT, RACINE COUNTY, WISconsin. In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Francis Henson.

Upon reading and filing the application of Francis Henson, an insolvent debtor for discharge from his debts, and it appearing to the court that the said Francis Henson made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors, on the 9th day of January, 1895, and that said assignment was duly filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Racine county, Wisconsin, on said 9th day of January, 1895; that the name of the clerk with whom said assignment was filed is Otto E. Ahrens, whose post office address is Racine, Wis.; that the assignee named in said assignment is Charles M. Detrich, whose postoffice address is Racine, Wis.

It is therefore ordered that all of the creditors of the said Francis Henson show cause if any they have, before this court at the court house in the city of Racine, Racine county, Wisconsin, on the

24th day of June, 1895,

at the opening of court on said day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said Francis Henson should not be discharged from his debts.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Racine Weekly Journal, a newspaper published at the city of Racine, in said county, for six successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

It is further ordered that a copy of said application and this order be, within five days from the date hereof, deposited in the postoffice, postpaid, directed to each of the creditors of the said Francis Henson, whose address is known to the said Francis Henson.

Dated May 2, 1895 A. D.

By the court,
FRANK M. FISH,
Circuit Judge.

may8t7

That Tired Feeling

Is a certain indication of impure and impoverished blood. If your blood could always be rich and pure, full of the red corpuscles upon which its vitality depends, you would never be weak, or Nervous! Boils, pimples, scrofula, salt rheum, would never trouble you. But our mode of living, shut-in-all-winter in poorly ventilated homes and shops, depletes the blood and there is loss of appetite, and weakness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy for this condition. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, overcomes that tired feeling, builds up the nerves and gives perfect health. Read this:

"Our daughter, Blanche, when four years of age had a humor break out on her hands and face, which our physician pronounced eczema. If the cold air reached her face or hands they would swell up, look almost purple, and headed blisters would form and break, Discharging a watery fluid, and the burning and itching would drive her nearly wild. Unless we incased her little hands she would tear patches of skin from her face and hands. We tried many doctors and many remedies and at last gave the case up as hopeless. But our daughter Cora tried Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure a scrofulous lump near the left breast which caused her much pain and after taking 4 bottles it disappeared. Blanche, who is now eleven, had spent seven years of suffering, so I concluded to give her Hood's Sarsaparilla. She took 5 bottles and her face is smooth and soft as a baby's, the color of a rose petal. Her hands are soft and white, where four months ago they were blue and red and calloused nearly like leather. I cannot express my gratitude by pen or mouth. It seems a miracle and our friends are surprised." MRS. ANNA L. CLARK, 401 E. 4th St., Duluth, Minn.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Tell the Children about this.

Cut out three of these winged trade marks, which will appear in this paper, and send them to the manufacturers of

Willimantic Star Thread

With your address, and a two cent stamp. In return you will receive a beautiful set of paper doll dresses, in colors, for girls and boys, and an instructive book on sewing. Willimantic Star Thread is best for machine sewing or hand sewing. Ask the dealer for it.

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